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THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

137788
Bombay



Gazette.

ALWAYS ASK
FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

No. 55,916-NEW SERIES. BOMBAY-TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL
AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of sailing	Steamer	Tons	Connecting at	Rate
18th Apr.	ARABIA	5000	Aden	1000
25th Apr.	MALAKA	5000	Aden	1000
2nd May	ARABIA	5000	Aden	1000
9th May	MALAKA	5000	Aden	1000
16th May	ARABIA	5000	Aden	1000
23rd May	MALAKA	5000	Aden	1000
30th May	ARABIA	5000	Aden	1000
6th Jun.	MALAKA	5000	Aden	1000

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to con-
necting steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of
sailing. All passengers must stand at
that place at 12.30 p.m. for medical inspection
by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board
the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA,
AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's steamers leave Bombay
fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking
passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan,
and return tickets are issued on favourable
terms.
For accommodation and further informa-
tion, apply to:
A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE.)
Approximate sailings from Bombay and
Karachi, for
MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.
OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

Steamer	Tons	Leave	Call	Arrive
City of London	4000	18 July	Aden	18 July
City of Paris	4000	25 July	Aden	25 July
City of Rome	4000	1 Aug.	Aden	1 Aug.
City of Berlin	4000	8 Aug.	Aden	8 Aug.
City of Vienna	4000	15 Aug.	Aden	15 Aug.
City of St. Petersburg	4000	22 Aug.	Aden	22 Aug.
City of Moscow	4000	29 Aug.	Aden	29 Aug.
City of Constantinople	4000	5 Sept.	Aden	5 Sept.

Steamer	Tons	Leave	Call	Arrive
City of London	4000	18 July	Aden	18 July
City of Paris	4000	25 July	Aden	25 July
City of Rome	4000	1 Aug.	Aden	1 Aug.
City of Berlin	4000	8 Aug.	Aden	8 Aug.
City of Vienna	4000	15 Aug.	Aden	15 Aug.
City of St. Petersburg	4000	22 Aug.	Aden	22 Aug.
City of Moscow	4000	29 Aug.	Aden	29 Aug.
City of Constantinople	4000	5 Sept.	Aden	5 Sept.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway
Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,
and Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from
the penalty attached to overstaying their
leave by reason of delay in arrival of
steamers, provided it is timed to arrive
within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a
fully qualified Surgeon and experienced
Stewards.
A and C Class steamers have Electric
Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE
OF CHARGE.
The Fare includes include Free Passage
by S. N. Steamer between Bombay and
Karachi, and vice versa.
Through booking in connection with
Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with
Wireless Telegraphy.
For passages and full particulars, apply
to:
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons
Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell
and Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH
AFRICA.

The following steamers
will sail:
Vessels. Tons. Capt. To sail about
Kanzler 3000 Schult 3rd April 1913
President 3310 Schult 17th April 1913
Markgraf 3080 Kuehn 3rd May 1913
Through passengers and cargo for SEY-
CHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZAN-
ZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE
COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.
For rates and particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents,
24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 8th Mar. 1913.

TO PARENTS.
COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILD-
REN of Anglo-Indians. Every care
and attention. Best schools near. Terms
Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to
Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James
Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R.
KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SHIPPING.
BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH
STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:
FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Roads.
Steamers to sail: Date Time Route via
Dumra 18th Thurs. 2nd April 9 a.m. P. M.
Dumra 18th Thurs. 2nd April 1 p.m. direct
Linga 21st Mon. 5th April 11 a.m. P. D. & M.
Cutch Mandvi.
For later arrival of English Mail
Steamer.
*Forebinder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday,
3rd April, calling at Muscat, Bushire,
and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF
PORTS. (Weekly.)
S. S. "Bankura," 3,150 tons, on Thurs-
day, 3rd April, calling at Veraval,
Mangor, Karachi, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask,
Bunder Abbas, Honjam, Linga, Dubai,
Bahrein, Basrah, Koweit, Mahomerah and
Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH
AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)
Steamers. Tonnage. Sailing on
Thursday 3rd April.
*Pundakota 3418 17th
*Pundakota 3418 1st May.
*Pundakota 3418 15th
*Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar,
Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar,
Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and
Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape
Colony Ports transhipping at Durban,
to the steamers of the Union Castle or
other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
A Steamer on or about 5th April.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings with onward connec-
tions to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits
Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New
Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage
may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
1st April, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.
UNDER THE
MAIL CONTRACT
WITH THE
GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
Steamers. Tons. Captains. To sail on
1913.
Clopatra 4039 N. Chersich 1st April
Semiramis 3909 P. Pavonich 14th April
Gabinos 3090 G. Gillhuber 1st May
Halsburg 3979 E. Seberich 15th May
Clopatra 4039 N. Chersich 1st June

ORDINARY LINE TO KARACHI.
Steamers. Tons. Captains. To sail about
Austria 7588 D. Cosulich 28th April
China 6917 N. Gurevich 28th May
Persia 5895 G. Bartole 28th June
All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALY REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.
FIRST CLASS.
To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 675
To London via Trieste and back .. 1038
SECOND CLASS.
To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 330
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. 429
To London via Trieste and back .. 683
Fares according to class of Railway.
Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.
SALOON CLASS.
To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 675
To London via Trieste .. 529
To London via Trieste and back via .. 833
Fares according to route and class on
Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO
YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights
are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Single and return tickets are issued via
Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauern, and
other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN
TICKETS.
are issued to return either by Messageries
Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa
Nazionale dei Servizi Marittimi from Genoa
or Naples to Bombay, or by North German
Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo via Suez.
STEAMER TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO,
PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-
KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND
KOBE.
Steamer. Tons. Captain. To sail about
Persia .. 5895 G. Bartole 7th April
1913
For further particulars regarding pas-
sages apply to—
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
62, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

TURKEY.—Through Asiatic Tur-
key. Bombay to the Bosphorus.
Two voyages. By Great Geary, Rs. 10
Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay
Gazette" Office.

BANKS.
COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1753.
Registered under the Companies (Con-
solidated) Act, 1905.
CAPITAL PAID UP .. £400,000
RESERVE .. £50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHANCERY CROSS RD.,
LONDON.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi,
Rangoon, Madras, and Singapore (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every descrip-
tion transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and
FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates
of INTEREST to be obtained on applica-
tion.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and
DRAFTS granted on London at the
Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on
Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for banking purposes regis-
tered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY
BUSINESS of every description, in-
cluding IMPORT AND EXPORT OF
CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE
of Baggage and other goods, effected by
COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited,
in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.,
SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS
supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet
will be forwarded on application.
HEAD OFFICE:
CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .. £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND .. £1,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Cochin, Zanzibar,
Bombay, Chittagong, Mombasa,
Madras, Rangoon, Nairobi,
Karachi, Mandalay, Nakuru,
Lahore, Colombo, Kisumu,
Amritsar, Kandy, Jinja,
Delhi, Newara-Eliya, Kampala,
Cawnpore, Aden (Camp), Entebbe,
Tutuorin, Aden (Steamer point).

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank re-
ceives deposits FIXED for one year
and shorter periods at rates of interest to
be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are
opened for approved customers, and in-
terest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to
Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed
when the sum accrued does not amount to
Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the
principal cities of Europe, India, China,
Africa and Australia, purchased and col-
lected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head
Office and Branches of the Bank and on
the principal cities of Europe, Africa,
America and Australia. Remittances may
be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchases and
sale of Government Securities and Stocks,
and Shares and receive same for custody,
realising Interest and Dividend when due.
LOANS AND CASE CREDITS granted
on approved securities.

Post Box No. 411, **RALPH KIDD,**
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.
AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL .. Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) .. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in
GOVT. PAPER) .. 36,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD
BRANCHES:—At Calcutta,
Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow,
Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jub-
bulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar,
Benares, Chaudonhi, Hathras,
Moradabad, and Sitapur.
Fixed Deposit, Current and
Savings Bank Accounts opened
on terms which can be ascertained.
Banking Business of every
description transacted.
Copy of Rules may be had on
application.
H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply to—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.
THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
9, Gresham Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT:
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. £1,000,000
PAID UP .. £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS .. £600,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR OF BUR-
LEIGH, Kt.,
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs.
E. D. Sassoon & Co.),
EMILE FRANKOUL, Esq. (Director of
the Banque d'Orient),
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G.
(Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.),
J. C. GEORGES JOUILLANT, Esq. (Director
of the Societe Generale de Paris),
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D.
Sassoon & Co.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOULDAS, Esq.
Corner of Hornby Rd. and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms
to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased,
loans and credits granted on approved
security and every description of Banking
and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government
securities, stocks, and shares undertaken
and dividends thereon collected for con-
stituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL .. £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND .. £1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS .. £1,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:—
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Amritsar, Hongkong, New York,
Bangkok, India, Penang,
Batavia, Java, Peking,
Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon,
Calcutta, Klang, Saigon,
Canton, Kobe, Shanghai,
Colon, Kanton, Singapore,
Colombo, Madras, Sourabaya,
Delhi, Malacca, Tientsin,
Cawnpore, Manila, Yokohama,
Hankow, Medan, Yokohama.

Correspondents in all the principal cities
of the world.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms
to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased,
loans and credits granted on approved
security and every description of Banking
and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government
securities, stocks, and shares undertaken
and dividends thereon collected for con-
stituents.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE
BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies
Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .. Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on daily balances
from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate
of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December
1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per
annum for the remaining six months.
On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest
is allowed by special arrangement. No
interest will be allowed which does not
amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year
or for shorter periods at rates of interest
which can be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASE
CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on
terms to be arranged against approved
security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its
constituents the safe custody of Shares
and Securities and the collection of divi-
dends thereon; it also undertakes the sale
and purchase of Government Paper and
all descriptions of Stocks at moderate
charges, particulars of which may be had
on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .. \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors \$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .. \$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund .. \$1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD
OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy, Ipoh, Johore,
Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore,
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco,
Calcutta, London, Shanghai,
Canton, Lyons, Sourabaya,
Colombo, Malacca, Tientsin,
Fookchow, Manila, Yokohama,
Hankow, Nagasaki, Yokohama,
Harbin, Peking, Yokoama,
Hongkong, Penang, Rangoon.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000,
provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to
12 months on terms which may be ascer-
tained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Aus-
tralia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and
every description of Banking and Ex-
change business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised .. Rbs. 55,000,000
"do. subscribed .. 45,000,000
"do. paid up .. 100,000,000
"do. say .. 24,745,000
"do. subscribed by the Imperial
Chinese Govt. 3,500,000
Reserve Funds .. Rbs. 2,455,000
"do. say .. 22,455,000
HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street,
London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Askani, Hankow, Paris,
Bakou, Harbin, Peking,
Batoum, Nagasaki, Samarkand,
Bokara, Karachi, Shanghai,
Bombay, London, Tientsin,
Calcutta, Moscow, Vladivostok,
Chifu, Newchang, Yokohama,
Colombo, Odessa.

And numerous other branches throughout
Russia and Siberia.
Current Accounts and interest allowed
thereon at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on
balances up to 1 lac; above that by special
arrangement. Fixed deposits received on
terms to be ascertained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans
granted on approved security, and all
descriptions of Banking business transac-
ted.
G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .. 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .. 13,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—
Antang-Hsiao, Fongtien (Mukden),
Bombay, Nagasaki,
Calcutta, Newchang,
Changchun, New York,
Dairen (Dalny), Osaka,
Hankow, Peking,
Hongkong, Ryojun (Port Arthur),
Kobe, San Francisco,
Kobe, Shanghai,
London, Tientsin,
Lyons, Tokyo,
Los Angeles, Cal., Harbin (North
U.S.A.), Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for
approved customers and interest is
allowed on two per cent. per annum
on daily balances of Yen. 1,000 up to
Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount
of half-yearly interest is not less than
Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for
one year and shorter periods on terms
which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of EXCHANGE and
BANKING business transacted.
Post Box No. 207, N. IGARASHI
Manager,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF
SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .. Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Govern-
ment Paper) .. Rs. 20,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmer, Cawpore,
Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree,
Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the
principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
interest on the accounts of individuals and
private firms allowed half yearly at 2 1/2 per
cent. per annum to the 31st May next on
daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000,
and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest
is allowed when the sum accrued does not
amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest
allowed at rates which can be ascer-
tained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received
and interest allowed. Rules on applica-
tion.
PAYING BUSINESS of every de-
scription transacted. RULES OF BUSI-
NESS and full information obtainable
on application.
W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NAPIER
ECONOMY.

Remarkable results of the private owners.
RUNNING COSTS COMPETITION.
Judges: Automobile Association.
The makers of the PROVED BEST CAR are conti-
nually endeavouring to reduce the running expenses of their
cars. The most minute details in their design, receive most
careful attention, with the idea of bringing the Napier cost
of upkeep down to the lowest possible margin. Recently a
Drivers' Competition was inaugurated in order to ascertain
the running costs of various Napier owners. The remark-
able results of the three winners detailed below serve to de-
monstrate how really economical motoring is, if your car is a
Napier.

30 h.p. Six-Cylinder Napier. 1st Prize, £ 50
Winner covered 5,782 miles, at an average
petrol consumption of 18.13 m.p.g.; total
repairs, 7. P. Akerman, 11, Fairlop Place,
St. John's Wood, N.W.

45 h.p. Six-Cylinder Napier. 2nd Prize, £ 25
Winner covered 6,294 miles, at an average
petrol consumption of 15.35 m.p.g.; total
repairs, 1. A. J. Lovell, The Garage,
"Duval's," Gray's, Essex.

15 h.p. Four-Cylinder Napier. 3rd Prize, £ 15
Winner covered 6,274 miles, at an average
petrol consumption of 20.33 m.p.g.; total
repairs nil. A. C. Haines, Walton Road,
Wetherby.
Do these facts and figures justify you at least seeing and testing
a Napier, before you decide on your car?
Write to-day making an appointment for a trial run, and for
a copy of the 1913 Napier Book.
NAPIER—The Proved Best Car.

SOLE AGENTS
MARCK & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

**NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCO-
LATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate,
Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins,
and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable
for presentation.**

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable,
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consign-
ments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a specialty) prepared with Eggs.
HORS D'OEUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home
Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and
DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CAGE CHAIRS, SETTLES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of
various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF
FEVER
will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overworked brain work
impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Meyphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
cures ring-worm, Dhobie itch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THEREBY GIVE NOTICE that my CONNECTION with the NEW-ZELAND INSURANCE CO., LTD., TERMINATED on 31st March 1913.

ALEX. M. TOD.

BRITISH DOMINIONS GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have been APPOINTED JOINT MANAGER for India and Burma of the above Company from 1st April 1913.

ALEX. M. TOD.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify that Mr. Hormusji R. Mistry, who has for some time been working on his own firm as an ADVERTISING CANNVASSER, is NO LONGER in our employ, and has NO AUTHORITY TO TRANSACT any further business for us.

ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
Bombay, 31st March, 1913.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1913, of Ours and Territories, and General Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the High Court House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1913, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Treasons and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be held a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Perjuries, Treasons and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above-mentioned and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, Justices of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to them shall appear to be of the nature of their duty to do.—Dated this 15th day of March, 1913.

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 287 of 1913.

VAJINGJEE KHOORAJEE and **TARACHAND VAJINGJEE** TOOLJARAM, Plaintiffs,
vs.
BAI GOMTI, widow of **MAHIPATRAM TOOLJARAM**, Defendant.

1. BAI GOMTI, widow of MAHIPATRAM TOOLJARAM, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a minor, and also guardian ad-litem of her minor children, BAI GANJAN, widow of MAGAN VELJEE, at present residing at Unan.....
2. GANESHYAM MAHIPATRAM TOOLJARAM, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, also a minor by his guardian ad-litem SANTI LAL SEVARAM, residing at Kalbadevi Road, opposite the Court House, Defendants.

NOVICE is hereby given that the plaintiff above named have filed the above suit on behalf of themselves and other, the creditors of Mahipatram Tooljaram, deceased, against BAI GOMTI and Ganeshyam Mahipatram Tooljaram, the widow and son respectively of Mahipatram Tooljaram, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, praying inter alia that the estate of the said Mahipatram Tooljaram may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court, that an account may be taken of the said Mahipatram Tooljaram, and the assets distributed among his creditors in accordance with law, that pending the hearing and final disposal of this Suit a Receiver may be appointed to receive, collect, get in, and realise all the estate and effects of the said Mahipatram Tooljaram, that in the meantime the defendants their servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from in any wise interfering with the estate of the said deceased, that the costs of the suit may be provided for and that the plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature of the suit may require.

The hearing of the Suit is fixed for the 6th day of April, 1913.—Dated this 28th day of March, 1913.

P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Prothonotary.
H. H. WADIA,
Messrs. JEJANGIR, MEHTA and SOMJEE,
Plaintiffs' attorneys.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—
"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
9 1/2 inch by 4 1/2 inch—Rs. 1 per hundred
9 1/2 inch by 4 1/2 inch—Rs. 1 1/2 per hundred
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 1/2 inch by 3 1/2 inch—Rs. 2 per hundred
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF BENARES."
ARRIVED on 31st March 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwt. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of the arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.) Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

THE DHOND-BARAMATI RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOVICE is hereby given that the first payment of Interest out of Capital for the five months ended 31st March 1913, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on the amounts paid up on the Shares, is made payable at the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on or after the 16th April 1913, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 31st day of March 1913.

By Order of the Board,
SHAPOORJI, GODBOLE AND CO. Agents.
51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,
31st March, 1913.

NOTICE.

RATEPAYERS are warned against PAYING BILLS for Municipal Rates and Taxes without receiving at the time of payment the Bills themselves receipted and stamped with the coat-of-arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts for Rates and Taxes written on ordinary slips of paper are illegal and cannot be recognised. The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself stamped with the coat-of-arms of the Municipal Corporation.

Ratepayers when in doubt about any payment or about any Municipal matter relating to their properties should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26th March, 1913.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 7th April, 1913, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1912.
- To declare a Dividend.
- To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
- To confirm appointment of Directors.
- To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday the 24th March, 1913, to Saturday the 12th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 25th March, 1913.

WHEREAS MAHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH BAHADUR of Baluchistan

Murshidabad, has brought a Civil Suit No. 288 of 1912, in the Court of the Special Judge of Hazaribagh, styling himself, as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Sect in behalf of the said Jain Sect, and against 1. Seth Manik Chund of Bombay 2. Seth Hira Chund of Sholapore 3. Haraschund Das Seth of Hazaribagh, 4. B. Karam Chund of Arrah, 5. Babu Gulab Chund of Chapra, 6. Parikh Chuni Lal of Borad Gujrat, 7. Jai Kumar Jor of Akola, Ahmednagar, 8. Bhattarak Satyandra Bhushan of Agra in Jhansi, 9. Dayabhai, at present of Madhuban district Hazaribagh, 10. Dhanu Fall of Calcutta, and 11. Parmesti Das of Calcutta, for being it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambari Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Parenath Hill in Gadi Palguni Sub-District Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri Sect of Jains, and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the Dharamalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khattian of Khewat, No. 7, accordingly and that the said Plaintiff be put in possession for permission of the Court under order, No. 1, rule 8 of Act V of 1908, India Council, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri Sect of Jains, and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambari Sect of Jains, it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambari Sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said Sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said Court to be made parties to the said suit.

B. S. SEN,
Spl Sub-Judge, Hazaribagh,
Dated Hazaribagh, the 25th March, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dobbie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Receipts, Instructions, and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5, 4th A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT,

TWO JIU-JITSU TOURNAMENTS.

(6-30 and 10 P. M. SHOWS.)

A SERIES OF

MILITARY TOURNAMENTS.

Different Contests Each Night.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

(10 O'clock Show.)

BOXING CONTEST v. JIU-JITSU.

To prove which is the best art of self-defence.

JIU-JITSU PRELIMINARY TOURNAMENTS

Continue until Final.

EACH PERFORMANCE DIFFERENT CONTESTANTS.

ENTR' ACTE,

ANNIE ABBOTT.

The Film Pictures are:—

VANQUISHED:

A DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS.

ANIMATED GAZETTE.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

6-30 TWICE 10

SIR MARK ANTON

In his impersonations and Quick Change

Caricatures of Famous Composers.

NAT CLIFFORD,

The man who has made the World Laugh.

MELROSE & FRANKLIN

In their screaming absurdity.

"WASHING THE BABY."

Augmented by our Exclusive

CINEMA PICTURES.

BOOKING at the Theatre

10 to 5 daily.

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR."

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.

1 MINUTE'S WALK FROM MAIDAN.

2 HOUSES NIGHTLY

Two Hours Show at 7 and 10.

THE GREAT "ALVARO."

King of Magicians and Illusionists.

MARVELLOUS!

WONDERFUL!

OUR "STAR" FILM.

A WOMAN OF IMPULSE.

Dramas, Comedies, Comical, and Topicals.

Change of Pictures twice weekly.

Prices—Rs. 2, 1, and Annas 8, 4, and 2.

SURGICAL APPLIANCE

BELTS, ENEMAS,

SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES

and all kinds of

RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and

enclose Money Order, and goods to full

value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug

Stores,

35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,

LONDON, W. C.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on

hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS

WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for

sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat fur-

niture.

THE REARING

OF

CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

DEWEJEE CANNIE & CO., Books, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied. Chuchla, No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE, AND HALL OF VARIETIES.

OUR GRAND STAR PROGRAMME.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 29TH MARCH.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS TO-NIGHT

First Appearance

Mr. LEO DRYDEN (Jr.)

Son of the famous LEO DRYDEN of London Music Hall Fame.

CHARACTER ACTOR and COMEDIAN from THE PALACE THEATRE, LONDON.

Return of Bombay's Favourite

Mr. NORMAN BARRINGTON.

The Man who has, can and will make you forget your troubles.

SO CHEER UP! & Come Along.

THIS WEEK, OUR CINEMA PICTURES WILL BE THE TALK & RAGE OF BOMBAY.

VENUS! VENUS!! VENUS!!!

A beautiful film, in 3 PARTS, 3,000 feet long, full of genuine pathos, once seen, never forgotten.

SEE THE BEAUTIFUL DANCE IN IT.

A REGULAR VARIETY TURN IN ITSELF.

ELECTRIC VILLA.....(Comic).

A ROYAL ROMANCE.....(Drama).

BILLY'S STRATAGEM.....(Drama).

WILLIE KNOWS HOW TO WEAR FURS (Comic).

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

FIRST SHOW.....6-30 to 8 P.M.

SECOND SHOW.....8-30 to 10 P.M.

THIRD SHOW.....10-30 to 12 P.M.

MATINEES EVERY SAT. & SUNDAY, 5-15 to 6-15 P.M.

IN THE PRESS

PRICE Rs. 5.

Bombay Gazette. EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES. RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM 1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/4d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—

Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.

1913

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.

GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 10.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' GUTTAE VITAE

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and specially cures the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All suffer from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied by suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who have been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drift out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s. post-free from just study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 1/10, or four times that quantity, 3/6, per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPENSATING PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Kidney Affections; weakness after the loins, Stiffness or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 1/6, and 2s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' REMEDY FOR THE "WATERS OF LONDON," improved thereon, and refined by the addition of the most powerful vegetable essence for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s. post-free from just study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 1/10, or four times that quantity, 3/6, per Bottle.

Agents for India: TRADING CO., Ltd., 1, Colaba, Bombay, and 1, Fort Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column. RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 Lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Rs. 1. REPLY will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Garriton Geary. Rs. 5. Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGLISH NURSE, lately from England,

wishes ENGAGEMENT. Medical, Surgical or Maternity. Terms moderate. Apply K. S., Y. W. C. A., Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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B. O. C. KEROSINES
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker
125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.

Fuel & Cylinder Oils.

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CANDLES.

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PETROL.

MOTOR OILS

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Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCK BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE

LAND PROPERTY AT MATUNGA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Teybi Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the surviving mortgagee, Mr. Hiralal Gulabdas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises under the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 25th day of November, 1910, and the further charge dated the 16th day of November, 1911, the following valuable land property:

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of land partly of Forst and partly of Pension Tax Tenure, admeasuring about 1,151 square yards or thereabouts with the message, tenement, bungalow and outhouses, etc., standing thereon situated on the Eastern side of the Matunga Station, G.I.P. Railway, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 366, 234, and 423, 359, 363, and 370, and 350, 363, and 370, and New Collector's Nos. 4112, 3991, and 4306, New T. P. 215, New No. 1-13218, New T. P. 215, and 2-839, 2-845, 2-846, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 7543, 7544 and Street Nos. 1111, Matunga, Bhandarwadi, and premises are bounded as follows:—East by the property of Gangabai Kasmir Narayan Temple, on the West by the property of Waghi Khetnar, on the South by the property of Chhotalal and public road.

4 further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Teybi Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the surviving mortgagee, at their office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MIDLAND STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1913, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, the following:—

By order of the concerned:—
4 Bales each containing 18 pieces striped Melton cloth, 49 to 50 yards piece, double width.
On account of the consignors:—
42 Pieces Italian cloth, assorted colours, 50 to 60 yards piece.
On account of the concerned:—
9 Pieces embroidered silk.
1 Case (8) pieces white and rose colour gold damask.
On account of the underwriters:—
1 Case painted 50 by 12 ft. fast red colour.
On account of the concerned:—
1 Case Swadeshi honey by the Honey Co. of Chamba.
Miscellaneous.—Blackwood sofa and chairs, tapestry, table, etc.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st April, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st instant.

at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Marble Hall" Colaba, near the Railway Station and next to the Park House, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, large dining-table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, drawing-room suites, drawing-room cabinets, single and double mirror door armchairs, rich pictures and oil-paintings, dressing chest of drawers, tapestry, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Dittmar's table and hanging lamps, chandeliers, etc., etc., the property of H. Fitzgerald Johnson, Esq., of Messrs. David, Sassoon and Co., and others.

The property of another Gentleman—
One rubber-tired elegant cabriolet by J. L. Fulkner and Sons, in excellent condition.
One handsome strong English mare with harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1913.

GREAT FACING THE SEA.

WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
31	Linga	Buller	Karachi etc
	Isamila	Hodson	Akyab
	Marfield	McDonald	Marselles
	Luzon	Maro	Yamoota, Kobe, etc

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Delta for China etc.
"Semiramis for Trieste etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Barbara left Aden on the 30th inst.
The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Company's steamer Capri from Kobe left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 30th inst. and the same Co's steamer Ischia arrived at Singapore on the 31st instant.
The steamer Markgraf of the German East Africa Line arrived at Bombay from Bombay on the 30th instant.
The Anchor Line steamer Mita-Hi Howard bound arrived at Matunga on the 29th ultimo, and the same Co's steamer Sicula outward bound passed the pier on the morning of the 29th ultimo and is due to arrive here on the night of the 9th instant.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
Tues	1	h. m. ft. in.	
		8 41 24	11
Wednes	2	8 22 22	9
		9 25 25	6
Thurs	3	9 21 23	9
		9 55 25	11
Fri	4	10 21 26	8
		10 28 26	8
		10 41 26	10

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
Tues	1	h. m. ft. in.	
		8 41 24	11
Wednes	2	8 22 22	9
		9 25 25	6
Thurs	3	9 21 23	9
		9 55 25	11
Fri	4	10 21 26	8
		10 28 26	8
		10 41 26	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
Tues	1	h. m. ft. in.	
		8 41 24	11
Wednes	2	8 22 22	9
		9 25 25	6
Thurs	3	9 21 23	9
		9 55 25	11
Fri	4	10 21 26	8
		10 28 26	8
		10 41 26	10

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Returns for week ending 15th March 1913:—

Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
231 (Monday)	do 6h. 34m. do 6h. 52m.		
1 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 34m. do 6h. 52m.		
2 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 34m. do 6h. 52m.		
3 (Thursday)	do 6h. 34m. do 6h. 52m.		
4 (Friday)	do 6h. 34m. do 6h. 52m.		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAR. 31.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest. Date.	Agents.
Delta	4780	Martin	P & O Co	
Bido	3127	Banton	30-3	J. Finlay
C&S Strathcree	3127	McPherson	2-4	W & A Grahame & Co
D&S Khorout	2410	H-nnah	20-3	P & O Co
R Bomera	3988	Burns	30-3	J. Finlay
K Shinyo Maru	8664	Okuma	N Y Kaisha	
M Lunan Maru	2968	Yamamoto	K N & Co	
N Glen Forbes	3109	Beckett	Bull	N & Co
O Jermymoor	2576	Barton	Philadelph	
P Imokturm	3154	Carsten	W & A Grahame & Co	
Q Umaliga	1869	Cox	Middlebrook	W & A Grahame & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR. 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest. Date.	Agents.
Delta	4780	Martin	P & O Co	
Bido	3127	Banton	30-3	J. Finlay
C&S Strathcree	3127	McPherson	2-4	W & A Grahame & Co
D&S Khorout	2410	H-nnah	20-3	P & O Co
R Bomera	3988	Burns	30-3	J. Finlay
K Shinyo Maru	8664	Okuma	N Y Kaisha	
M Lunan Maru	2968	Yamamoto	K N & Co	
N Glen Forbes	3109	Beckett	Bull	N & Co
O Jermymoor	2576	Barton	Philadelph	
P Imokturm	3154	Carsten	W & A Grahame & Co	
Q Umaliga	1869	Cox	Middlebrook	W & A Grahame & Co

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M Lunan Maru	2968	Yamamoto	K N & Co	
N Glen Forbes	3109	Beckett	Bull	N & Co
O Jermymoor	2576	Barton	Philadelph	
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Q Umaliga	1869	Cox	Middlebrook	W & A Grahame & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR. 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Returns for week ending 15th March 1913:—

Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
231 (Monday)	do 6h. 34m. do 6h. 52m.		
1 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 34m. do 6h. 52m.		
2 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 34m. do 6h. 52m.		
3 (Thursday)	do 6h. 34m. do 6h. 52m.		
4 (Friday)	do 6h. 34m. do 6h. 52m.		

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAL NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

KNATCHBULL.—March 22, at Bexhill-on-Sea, England, the dearly loved wife of Lt.-Col. G. W. C. Knatchbull, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Entertainment by the Bombay Mahomedans to H. E. the Governor, Anjumani-Islam Hall.
Franklin Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Extraordinary General Meeting, Hornby-road, 3; Extraordinary General Meeting, 3-30 p.m.
Entertainment to Sir Narayan and Lady Chandavarkar and presentation of an address at "Dechive" Nepean Sea Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Public Lecture by Mr. Thomas Prime in English on "Our Scheme of Evolution (with charts)". Hall of the Theosophical Society 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"Maidland," 7-30 p.m. 6-30 p.m.
American-India Cinematograph, Charni-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: What a man does shows what kind of a mind he has, and what he says shows how much learning he possesses.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "China," with the outward mails of the 21st inst. left Aden, at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward Mail, will leave Bombay harbour for Aden, at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep.

Punjab Mail ... 12-35 19-15

Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) 13-20 21-0

Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) 8-45 14-0

Madras Mail ... 6-0 22-0

Poonas Mail ... 11-10 14-45

Delhi Express (3rd and inter.) ... 6-50 7-30

Poonas Express ... 19-35 8-0

Mannad Express ... 12-20 14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus 15 minutes earlier, from the 1st March.

Post-Office Express for Punjab ... 11-10 14-45

do do for Calcutta ... 6-0 22-0

do do for Madras ... 11-10 14-45

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep.

Northern Express ... 7-30 21-0

Guzerat Mail ... 8-35 21-50

Third Class Express ... 6-45 17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMNASIUM.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. O. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March ... Luxembourg ... Lehar.
Overture ... Post and Penant ... Soper.
Three Light Pieces 1. Dances Lully, 2. Gavottes, 3. Minuet, 4. Polka.
Selection ... The Bohemian Girl ... Balfe.
Selection ... The Girl in the ... Russell.
Galop ... The Cypriote ... Kapler.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. F. Pigott, O.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March ... The Uthman Call ... Eilenberg.
Overture ... The Caliph of Bag ... Boieldieu.
Valse ... The Chocolate Soldier ... Strauss.
Selection ... The Girl in the ... Fall.
Song (Cornet and Euphonium) ... Wright.
Dance ... The ... Clarke.
Apaches ... Life on the Ocean ... Binding.
Selection ... Alexander's Ragtime Band ... Irving.

NEW SOLICITORS.—The following three

gentlemen have been declared to have passed the solicitors' examination of the Bombay High Court:—Mr. J. A. Wallace, Mr. Girishankar Bapalal Pandya, and Mr. Pestonji Bapuji Khars.

THEOPHOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. Thomas

Prime of California will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby-road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Subject—"Our Scheme of Evolution." Mrs. A. E. Howell will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.—At

the Committee Meeting of this Association it was unanimously resolved to close the Seeds, Wheat and Grain Bazaars on Monday, 4th inst. in the firm of Messrs. Laljee Poonsey and Co., one of the leading members of this Association, who departed this life in Bombay on the 29th ultimo.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Quilimane and Mozambique, per s.s. "Konzer," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd April.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi,

Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Lindala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd April, correspondence for Malindi, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi,

Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Lindala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd April, correspondence for Malindi, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

WADIA MARRIAGE SUIT.

BOMBAY COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION.

Yesterday at the Bombay High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chaudhary, was called on for judgment the appeal filed on behalf of Nusservanji Pestonji Wadia, in the suit brought against him by his wife Eleanor Wadia for restitution of conjugal rights, in which suit Mr. Justice Macleod had given a decree in favour of the wife.

The Advocate-General and Mr. J. D. Inverarity appeared for the appellant and respondent, Nusservanji Wadia while Mr. Kenneth Kemp appeared for Eleanor Wadia.

The main contentions for the appellant were two-fold. The Advocate-General submitted that apart from the question of jurisdiction the circumstances set out in the written statement of the husband would justify a decree for restitution of the wife. Counsel further submitted ante-nuptial incontinence on the part of the wife, as the written statement showed, her cruelty, and conduct in receiving letters from friends in the name of Miss St. John, which was not given a fair opportunity to put forward his case, Counsel further submitted, as Mr. Justice Macleod had refused to issue a commission, Counsel laid great stress on the point that the suit ought not to have been filed in England. The Advocate-General in the absence of the husband could not give the guarantee that he would face the proceedings in England, but he said that the solicitors were prepared to provide for a second class passage for the wife from Bombay and to give her ten pounds per month and to provide for a return ticket from England to Bombay in case she failed to serve her husband with the summons in England.

Mr. Kemp on behalf of the wife said he did not accept the offer. He contended that no Commission ought to be granted. Counsel contended that according to the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act, nothing could be pleaded as a defence to a suit for restitution of conjugal rights, which could not be urged as a ground for divorce or judicial separation. Referring to the cheques, alluded to by the opposite side, Counsel observed, that they should not have been referred to. The cheques were cashed by the husband himself.

Their Lordships in delivering judgment held that the Bombay High Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit, and no order was made as to costs.

ALLEGED UNAUTHORISED PAYMENTS.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman at the Bombay High Court yesterday, the suit was called on for hearing in which the London County and Westminster Bank claimed £6,655 or its equivalent in rupees with interest and costs, from the Bank of Genoa on account of unauthorised payment by the Remo Parodi.

The plaintiffs case was that the Parodi forwarded to England iron rails, joists and angles which the plaintiffs had found sent to Genoa. On selling the goods they had sustained a loss of £6,655. In spite of the plaintiff protesting against the payment the defendants had paid the Parodi £6,655.

The defendants said that they had knowledge of the facts stated by the plaintiffs. They had no knowledge of the agreement between the plaintiffs and the Remo Parodi. The defendants had not been informed by the plaintiffs that there was any such agreement at all, and they had no knowledge of the arrangements between the plaintiffs and the defendants had been entered into by the plaintiffs because they wished to carry out their agreement with the Remo Parodi. The arrangements between plaintiffs and defendants were correctly stated and they denied that they had been requested to open a credit for about £9,000 of the Remo Parodi against the documents for a cargo.

On the 18th April 1910 the plaintiffs paid to the credit of the defendants with the agents of the defendants, Messrs. Courts and Co. £9,000, and sent the defendants a telegram in cipher which, translated, read as follows: "We have paid to your credit Courts Bank £9,000. We hereby open a credit for about £9,000 in favour of Remo Parodi and our commission. Against documents 803 tons old iron rails, 35 tons, 2 tons 200 tons scrap iron, 35 tons, 60 tons old iron pipes and angles, Rs. 71,000, and 100 tons of cement, 60 tons less freight or balance freight payable Genoa insured Italy." On the same day the defendants received telegraphic advice from their agents Messrs. Courts and Co. the £9,000 had been paid to their credit. The plaintiffs then confirmed the telegram. Defendants, however, that the arrangements between plaintiffs and defendants were for the opening of a credit in favour of Remo Parodi to be indemnified by defendants as an ordinary banker's credit. Defendants never agreed to advance against a cargo. There was no reduction of credit to be given against a cargo. The plaintiffs gave instruction by their subsequent telegram to the defendants to advance to Remo Parodi up to £15,000 against the latter's receipt. The defendants understood from the instructions that £15,000 was to be advanced on the Remo Parodi's receipt alone and not against documents, and that the credit of £9,000 was to be advanced to the third defendant, Ramdas Vithaldas, in respect of the £7,500, that the defendants were to conduct in the usual way of a banker's credit. The defendants say the credit was to be operated by the Remo Parodi from time to time, as he chose, against documents for the goods at the rates indicated in the telegrams, and there was no arrangement that the whole sum should be advanced at one time against a cargo, as alleged. The defendants on deny that plaintiffs only authorised defendants to advance money against a cargo which the Remo Parodi had contracted to sell to his purchaser. The defendants were not informed of any such contract. The defendants do not admit that a large proportion of what the Remo Parodi involved as scrap iron was not merchantable at such and that many of the iron rails and plates were so dirty and encrusted with cement, that they were not merchantable. The defendants say that there was no obligation on them to examine the goods supplied by the Remo Parodi if they were in accordance with the contract between him and his purchaser. The defendants say they were entitled to rely on the invoice of the goods furnished by the Remo Parodi and on the bills of lading, which are in the usual and customary form of goods of that description. The amounts entered in the said invoice and the defendants do not admit that the said sums were not paid by the Remo Parodi. The defendants have nothing to do with the said amounts and they were not paid by the defendants out of the credit, or at all. The defendants deny that they negligently and in breach of their duty paid to the Remo Parodi, £7,455 against the bills of lading for 3,640 tons of old iron without any warrant from the plaintiffs. The defendants

Karachi agent paid to the Remo Parodi the equivalent of £1,500 in rupees, against his receipt, by two payments of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 12,500 on the 30th April and 10th May 1910. The defendants Karachi agents permitted as usual the Remo Parodi to draw against partial shipments and bills of lading, 3,640 tons of iron had been shipped and on the 2nd July 1910 the Remo Parodi had drawn Rs. 97,841 against bills of lading for 3,300 tons previously handed to the defendants and on the 2nd July 1910 the defendants paid him a further sum, making a total of Rs. 1,09,937, being the equivalent of £7,455. The defendants say that on 28th June 1910 the Remo Parodi informed the Karachi manager of the details of the iron that had been shipped up to that date and on the 2nd July 1910 the Karachi agent of the defendants learnt that plates and angles had been shipped in excess of 200 tons of the quantity mentioned in the instructions. The Remo Parodi said that the quantities were as near as he could make them, and there would be objection and as the defendants on the point of sailing, having obtained her port clearance, it was impossible to remove such excess shipment without incurring charges for labour and demurrage out of the proportion to the amount involved. The Karachi agent, in acting as the defendant acted therefore, in the best interests of all concerned. As the goods were invoiced at £7,612 and only £7,455 was advanced, there was an excess of £157. Plates and angles were only high class and the defendants contended that, if the defendants are under liabilities at all in consequence of such 200 tons' excess that same should be treated as scrap iron and applied in making up the shortage of 260 tons in scrap iron.

The difference between the rates for plates and angles and scrap iron, as indicated in the telegram, is 16s. per ton, or £100 on 200 tons. The excess payment by the defendants on this footing would be about £29 only. The Karachi agent raised five bills on 6th July to the plaintiffs for five bills on objection to the same until 30th July when the defendants received a telegram from the plaintiffs stating that the bills had not been accepted by their principals. The defendants had nothing to do with the plaintiffs principals. The plaintiffs, in not objecting on receipt of the bills and invoice, had accepted the same as fully complying with and carrying out their instructions to the defendants, and the plaintiffs could not now object.

The defendants deny that, owing to negligence and breach of duty on the part of the defendants when the goods arrived at Genoa, and the purchaser refused to take delivery of the same, as alleged, the defendants owed no duty to the purchasers at Genoa. The plaintiffs allege of the agent to Mr. Arthur Ettlinger had been made with out enquiring and it was not the best sale nor an advantageous one. The plaintiffs employed as their agents at Genoa the Banca Commerciale Italiana for the purpose of taking and giving delivery of the goods to the plaintiffs purchaser. The agents had no knowledge of the work and executed it negligently in consequence of which much unnecessary delay and expense was incurred for which in no case are the defendants responsible. By the sale to Mr. Arthur Ettlinger and the employment of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, the plaintiffs incurred expenses were incurred for unloading, watching, sorting and storage of the cargo, etc. The usual landing charge is 220 lire, with a maximum 250 lire per ton, whereas about 4 lire per ton have been paid and demurrage at 100 lire a ton, which has been unnecessarily incurred. The plaintiffs are not indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of the £6,655.

Mr. Binning, with Mr. Nicholson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs while the Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Campbell, appeared for the defendant. The case is proceeding.

RIGHT TO STOP GOODS IN TRANSIT.

ARE RAILWAY RECEIPTS NEGOTIABLE?

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chaudhary disposed of the appeals of S. Amarchand and Company, and Chagolani Kallidas, respectively, who were co-defendants with Ramdas Vithaldas Darbar in the suit brought against them by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

The original suit before Mr. Justice Macleod was an interpleader suit brought by the B. S. N. Company to determine the question of title to 135 bales of cotton in their hands. Ramdas Vithaldas, first defendant, claimed that they were entitled to stop the goods in transit as the unpaid vendors of the consignment, Chagolani Kallidas, the third defendant, S. Amarchand and Company, the second defendants, claimed delivery as the holder of the railway receipt given by the Madras and Southern Mahrattah Railway Company for Rs. 15,000. The third defendant had obtained an advance of Rs. 15,000 from the second defendant on the security for the Railway receipt for the 135 bales.

Mr. Justice Macleod, in deciding the suit found that the first defendants were in the position of unpaid vendors, that they were in possession of the goods as vendors until the goods were handed over to the railway company.

Amarchand and Company, the second defendants in the suit, filed their appeal on the following grounds: That the first defendant were only agents to the third and fourth defendants, and that they had been fully paid for the goods. The appellants further urged that the learned judge ought to have held that the railway receipts in question were mercantile documents of title, and that the first defendants had no right to stop the said goods in transit so as to defeat the claim of the second defendants.

The grounds of appeal urged by Chagolani Kallidas were similar to those against him and Ramdas Vithaldas, in respect of 73 bales of fully pressed cotton for carriage to Bombay, and decided by Mr. Justice Beaman who discharged the plaintiffs, the B. S. N. Company, and passed judgment for Ramdas Vithaldas, who, as unpaid sellers had a lien on the 73 bales. Chagolani was ordered to pay the costs of Ramdas.

Their Lordships, on consideration of all the circumstances, reversed both the appeals. In reversing the decision of the Court provided that the unsuccessful respondent must pay the costs throughout except that in the appeal of Amarchand and Company the unsuccessful respondent, Ramdas, would have his costs of issues 1 to 5 and 8 against the appellants. In each case the person in whose hand the mercantile proceeds were, must hand over the net proceeds, deducting any charges justly due to the successful appellant.

OFFICIAL ASSEESNEE SUIT.

In this suit the Official Assignee, Mr. Sethna, in his capacity as assignee of the estate and effects of Devisi Jetha's firm, which carried on business in grain, sued the defendant Valji Divji for Rs. 2,000 and a haul of Rs. 4,500, alleged to have been given to him by the insolvent's firm in

undue preference and in fraud of their creditors shortly before their insolvency in June, 1911. The insolvent's debts were put down at Rs. 1,60,000 in respect of all creditors. The haul or transfer was given on the firm of Malai Bhami.

The Hon. Mr. J. J. Strangman, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, appeared for the plaintiff V. F. Taraporewala, with the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff, besides asking the Court to hold the above transactions between the parties void, asked for a decree in his favour for Rs. 2,000 with interest, and order from the Court directing the defendant to account for the goods he had received from the firm of Malai Bhami.

The defence was that the defendant had only withdrawn the deposits he had made with the insolvent firm; he had done so in the ordinary course of business. Neither the cash deposit withdrawals nor the haul were undue preference.

The attorneys for the plaintiff were Messrs. Payne and Company; for the defendant Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Company.

Mr. Justice Beaman, passing the order, said that the defendant was entitled to succeed on the issue as to the 2,000. The plaintiff was entitled to succeed on the haul of Rs. 4,500, with interest. The plaintiff's suit for Rs. 2,000 was dismissed, and he should pay two-thirds the costs of the suit.

CLAIM REGARDING A FACTORY.
In the appeal, Rahim Valli Mahomed vs. N. J. Gamadia, which has been already published in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette," the following further order was made by the Appeal Judge, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chaudhary.

Without prejudice the suit be adjourned with consent "sine die" with liberty to either party, in consequence of delay or other just cause, to apply for a decree to be placed "in statu quo," the respondent to repay the monies paid him by the appellant giving security for the same if it be ordered by the court. The question as to whether the respondent was liable to pay interest on those monies between the dates of receipt by him and repayment by him was to be reserved. The balance of the purchase money was to be left with the respondent, without prejudice to appellant's claim for interest thereon, under the agreement for sale. The order passed by Mr. Justice Macleod as costs reserved.

THE POLICE COURTS.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.
Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chuni Lal Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Mahomed Hussein Ali, Inspector of Criminals, Criminal Department, charged one Haji Moosa Gaimahomed with receiving from some cartmen stolen bales of cotton piece-goods, and disposing of them at Agra.

The facts of the case are that on 23rd April 1912 one Nagdas Hirjeevar had entrusted the cartmen with five bales of piece-goods worth Rs. 1,400 to be taken to Victoria-terminus for despatch up-country. They were accompanied by a cartman and another piece-goods merchant. On enquiry at the railway station in the evening it was ascertained that the goods had not arrived at the station and that some empty carts were found near Agra-bridge. Similarly, on the 24th of August another piece-goods merchant named Gordhanas Heerji gave some cartmen 2 boxes and 2 bales of piece-goods to be taken to Victoria-terminus, but these also were not booked at the station. Both the cases were reported to the police, who, on investigation, found that the cartmen had sold the goods in both cases to a merchant at Agra named Haji Hafiz, and received money therefor. The railway receipts showed that the property had been booked as Agra-bound by the accused and taken delivery of by him at Agra. The cartmen were also in his name, and the account-books of Hafiz also showed that the goods had been sold by the accused.

The defence was that one Haji Ahmad Haji Abo, whom the accused said he had known formerly as a cloth merchant, had asked him to dispose of the goods and he had done so to help him. He did not know the goods were stolen property. The accused, however, did not call in this Haji Ahmad as a witness.

The cartmen who had sold the goods to the accused have already been prosecuted and convicted.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, bar-at-law, who appeared for the accused, pleader for leniency as he had already been in jail for over two months and as he had been ailing for some time past.

His Worship said that the case was a serious one. Had it not been for the accused's offer, the cartmen would not have sold the goods. The accused, however, considered counsel's application for leniency and sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for six months on each of the charges, the sentences to run consecutively.

THE ALLIES VICTORY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chuni Lal Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which the firm of the Romera named Nicholas Cristales was charged by Inspector Gough with firing pistol shots and endangering human life.

The "Romera" was moored near "P" shed of Prince's Dock. On Monday morning at 1.30 p.m. the accused, who were the Allies' victory in the Balkan War, took a pistol and fired some cartridges off in the direction of the wharf where there sheds and people inside them. He then went on to the wharf and fired some more shots towards the water where several ships were lying. At daybreak the master of the ship, Capt. Burns, heard of the affair and questioned the accused, who denied having a pistol. On a search being made, however, it was found hidden in his mattress.

The accused said that he was a native of Pirous, in Greece, and had once served in the Greek Navy. He had fired the shots as a salute, in honour of the Allies' victory. His Worship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THIEF CAUGHT RED HANDED.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chuni Lal Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged one Muhammad Kassar, a hawker with the theft of a pair of shoes from the house of Mr. Frank Cassidy, office manager of Messrs. Wolf & Co.

At about 3 p.m., on Monday, the accused was seen entering Mr. Cassidy's house and throwing the shoes out of a window. He was immediately caught and handed over to the police.

The accused said he was drunk and was unconscious. He admitted four previous convictions.

His Worship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one year, of which one month was to be solitary confinement. The

accused was further directed to report his residence to the Police for two years after his release from jail.

KNOCKING OUT TEETH.

One Paul Dias, a Goanese cook, was yesterday charged by Inspector Smith before Rao Bahadur Chuni Lal Setalvad, with assaulting and knocking out two of the teeth of another Goanese.

It appears that on Monday night at 7 p.m. the accused met the complainant on Frere-road and asked him to procure him some liquor. The complainant refused, whereupon the accused gave him a blow on the face which knocked two of the complainant's teeth out.

His Worship took into consideration the fact that the accused was intoxicated at the time, and fined him Rs. 45, with the alternative of 15 days rigorous imprisonment. The sum of Rs. 15 was ordered to be paid to the complainant out of the fine, if realised.

RASH DRIVING.

Yesterday, Rao Bahadur Chuni Lal Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Vajir Ahmed, driver of hack victoria, No. 1159, to pay a fine of Rs. 325.

The accused was charged by Sub-Inspector Chimaltal with driving his carriage in a rash manner on the 9th March, on Bhuleswar road and knocking down an old mendicant named Raghunath Rao, whose left leg was broken by the wheel passing over it.

The Magistrate ordered Rs. 20 out of the fine to be paid to the complainant.

COCAINE CASES.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chuni Lal Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Variava charged a woman, named Mariam Noormahomed, and one Kesav Nair, and another woman, being co-accused, with possession of various small quantities of cocaine without a licence.

The woman was sentenced to 8 days' rigorous imprisonment, the second accused to 15 days rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 20, and the third to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN FINANCE AND COINAGE.
The correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:

In view of the many points which will likely come up for decision or recommendation, when the Royal Commission on Indian Finance once gets fairly under weigh, it is essential that the "personnel" of that body should be above suspicion, and that the course from the point of view of partnership, or commitment to any one or other of the numerous theories or fads which will certainly come before it for examination. That the authorities have got to be of the highest quality, and that the course from the point of view of partnership, or commitment to any one or other of the numerous theories or fads which will certainly come before it for examination. That the authorities have got to be of the highest quality, and that the course from the point of view of partnership, or commitment to any one or other of the numerous theories or fads which will certainly come before it for examination.

The subject of the State Bank has been almost as a rule, the subject of the commercial needs of the country, but which have become stunted in growth and usefulness from their uncoöperative surroundings. The subject of the State Bank has been almost as a rule, the subject of the commercial needs of the country, but which have become stunted in growth and usefulness from their uncoöperative surroundings.

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A ROMANTIC HISTORIAN.

IL

(BY PESTONJI DORAJI KHANDALAVALA.)

Many motives justified the sending of an embassy from the Sovereigns of Castille and of Aragon to the King of England. Ferdinand did not dare at first to be represented there by a man of consequence. He found one Puebla, a doctor of civil law in Seville, who was the churchman as he held a series of Pombas, and yet a layman being the father of a family. Poor, crafty, devoid of scruples, feeble and a cripple besides, he looked the sorry figure of an ambitious man who had failed. He selected this singular specimen to go and sound Henry VII's mind. There was as much candour in the instructions given him as in the comportment of his countenance. These were to lead England to declare war with France, and to manoeuvre the treaty so that all risk and expense was to be hers. If promises of friendship did not suffice, the hand of the Infanta Catherine was to be offered to the Prince of Wales. Puebla was one of those servants who never compromise their master. They discovered then when they don't succeed. Without money or attendants, the canon went and put up in a workmen's inn on his arrival in London, the common table being his board. To enrich himself was difficult. Ferdinand had permitted him to sell his protection to owners of English or Spanish privateers who wanted to buy a sort of guarantee against the risks they ran on meeting with corsairs. To approach a King surrounded by chaplains and courtiers was easy, his title of canon serving as an introduction. Henry VII asked for nothing better than entering into relations with his brother of Spain. Both the Kings had not only an interest in common that of preventing France enlarging herself, but had enemies at home who disputed the authority of the Church, and claimed the liberties of the old charter. They were not called Liberals then, the word was invented later. Though many very plus, there were men in England who contested the authority of the Holy See in temporal matters, who despised images and Saints, and despised the monks, while gladly looking for truth in the Bible. Henry was in them partisans of the house of York that he had supplanted. He would have delivered them to the Inquisition, had he one at his service, just as Ferdinand did the "Friends of Light" in his kingdom to the Inquisition at Castille. It was of great interest for him to ally himself by marriage with a dynasty which supported the church with all its might. Puebla was soon closeted with the councillors of Henry, who being pacific by nature and by necessity, wanted to settle the question of marriage only, regarding the treaty of alliance against the King of France to a distant time. Ferdinand's envoy saw that he could not have the one without the other. The dowry was discussed. The English asked for 200,000 marks and crown jewels, and of the royal marriages of the time in which the dowry was not less. "But the Kings you speak of" replied the Spaniard, "had but a single daughter to provide for."

has three elder sisters. "What does it matter" said they, "your King can impose a new tax, and it is the people who will pay. Besides, the plate and jewels the King will pay his daughter will be reckoned payment on account." The dowry was at last concluded; not as Ferdinand had desired it for England, but bound herself by vaguely to attempt the conquest of Normandy and of Guienne, while the Spaniards were to attack Roussillon and Cerdagne. He had promised his daughter, however, without believing, he had agreed to much for she was but three, and Prince Arthur a few months younger. Henry took the project quite seriously. He recommended that the dowry should be taught English, and should get used to spirits having learnt that the royal children of Spain had no other drink than water, which in his opinion would not do in the foggy climate of the North. Thirteen years rolled away, during which the marriage projects were made and unmade several times. Ferdinand had always refused, though often solicited to send his daughter to England, where she would have received an education befitting her future destiny. Meanwhile Henry's state of affairs was consolidated. Thanks to strict economy his treasury was full, his fleet in good order, his army well-disciplined and provided with good artillery. He had reduced hostile factions to impotence, and fought the papal tenders with success who disputed with him the throne. The Pope and the Emperor were his allies. He was at peace with the King of France, who offered a princess better dowry than Catherine to the Prince of Wales. Ferdinand, who had no longer any motive to adjourn the projected alliance, consented to let his daughter leave. Catherine's girlhood had been very sad. Affiliated from her most tender age with the order of St. Francis by Cardinal Ximenes, brought up between a father occupied by political cares alone and an intolerant mother, she lived solitary at the Alhambra, in the midst of a people terrified by religious persecution. No prince of her family sought her to the port of embarkation. She left alone with a escort of dunces, of eunuchs, of chamberlains, of whom one in special charge of the dowry had orders not to cede it till after the consummation of the marriage.

HER ENTRY INTO ENGLAND.
was as brilliant as her setting sail from Spain was sad. Scarcely had she landed at Plymouth after a long and troublesome voyage—which made her swear never to put herself again to sea, than she was given an enthusiastic welcome by the nobles of the surrounding counties. She had the blood of the York family in her veins, and was their future queen; a double motive for receiving her better than the King himself would have been who hastened to meet her accompanied by the Prince of Wales.

The first interview was not without difficulty. None of her suite knew a word of English nor even of French, and the English nobles knew no Spanish. Spanish etiquette was near as new to her as the English. Ferdinand ever suspicious feared that his daughter might be sent back to him if she failed to please. Endowed with less charms than her sister Jane, Arch-duchess of Austria, whom Henry had seen at Calais, she might displease the Court and the King of England, who was for admitting beauties it was said. Ferdinand had, therefore, ordered that her daughter was to remain veiled from all eyes, even those of her future father-in-law and of the bridegroom, till the day of the marriage was consummated. Henry and his son saw the Princess's face the first day, and they let it be known that they were charmed. The marriage took place in Nov. 1501, with such éclat that the Spaniards were struck by the luxury in a remote island, which was for them the end of the world. Not minding the extreme youth of the couple, Ferdinand and Isabella had recommended Henry VII not to let the two be ever separated. They were anxious to see their daughter a mother. Their sole heir till then was their little grandson Charles, son of the Arch-

Duchess Jane, who was later Charles V, and did not count for much for the numerous realms they expected to leave to their offspring. But the Prince of Wales was feeble and sickly, and was sent by his father to Ludlow Castle in Wales. He died there five months after his marriage.

CATHERINE NOW A WIDOW.
had to stay in a strange land amidst people whose language and mores she did not know. This was a rude blow for the two sovereigns of Spain. It was not the fate of their daughter that they mourned much. They had sacrificed her for State policy. This premature death deranged all their plans. They saw in it but one thing. Dowager Princess of Wales, Catherine, would never be Queen of England, nor be able to exercise any influence at a time, when Ferdinand needed more than ever England's support. Louis XII, King of France, was disputing with him then the kingdom of Naples; the Pope was favourable to the French; Germany wanted to remain neutral. Henry VII continued to receive a subsidy of 50,000 thousand crowns annually from the King of France, who, desirous of a better bond, offered to Henry, the new Prince of Wales the hand of Margaret, sister of the Duke of Angouleme, as Catherine's kinship to the Prince was in the way of her marrying him. Spain was not for losing her preponderating position, and thought the Pope could revoke the prohibition. The English doctors of divinity were not or admitting this prerogative of the Holy See, nor was Henry VII for letting his enemies have a handle to disparage him and his family to the throne.

THE DUKE OF ESTRADA.
councillor and personal friend of his sovereigns, was now sent as Spain's envoy to London. He was received with the honours due to his rank. Catherine welcomed him with deference. But as soon as he touched on the subject of remarriage, he saw that his mission with Henry VII stood—bitter little chance of coming to a head. Spain wanted to drag England into a war with France. Henry had long renounced his support rights to the crown of France, established by his predecessors. He wanted to live in peace with the world hoping thereby to preserve peace at home, and efface the memory of his own right to the throne of England, which he formerly contested. Not to embroil himself with Ferdinand and Isabella, he gladly fell in with the suggestion made to him that the question of legality or otherwise of the proposed marriage was for the Pope to decide, and had best be referred to him, knowing that an appeal to the Court of Rome, meant a distant adjournment, Henry VII saw no objection to accepting the proposal, as every delay would enable him to expect that circumstances might lead towards a less compromising refusal. His hope was, in part, realised.

SOLD BY SELLER.
FALSE ALARM OF POSTAL BOMB.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) CALCUTTA, MAR. 31.

The recent explosions of letters in the General and Special post-offices have created somewhat of a scare in Calcutta. A small brown cover containing a hard round substance was delivered through a postal peon to a European living in Old Court House street. To the cover was attached a bag which bore the Post Office stamp, and this gave further grounds for the supposition that the contents might be something dangerous. The receiver hastened to the thana, placed the cover on the Inspector's table, and keeping at a respectable distance informed the officer of his suspicions.

It was at first suggested that the package should be placed in a bowl of water but on second consideration the Inspector after putting on a thick pair of gloves and covering his face with a Turkish towel, very cautiously cut open one end. He then drew out the contents which were found, however, to be small circular mirror containing on its reverse an advertisement of a prominent firm.

ENGINEERS IN INDIA.
SUGGESTED COURSE OF TRAINING.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) CALCUTTA, MAR. 31.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Section of the Institute of Electrical Engineers on Monday night, Mr. F. A. Robins, of the Osler Company, read a paper outlining the course of training for engineers in India.

His scheme for technical schools pre-supposed that the student had matriculated before admission. He would then take a special course of practical mathematics, side by side with which the workshop course would go on. The speaker attached great importance to the actual workshop apprenticeship after three years in the college had terminated.

In Mr. Robins' opinion the Technical College authorities should arrange to get their students into workshops after their course. Mr. Robins recognized the difficulty of this being always carried out, as employers naturally wanted the best men; but sympathy should be extended to students in India, seeing that two generations ago engineering was practically unknown in the country.

Mr. Robins concluded his paper by sketching a scheme for the Technological College in Calcutta.

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Malvasia, White ...	2 10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3 0
White do. do. ...	3 8
Port Wine, White old dry ...	1 12
Port Wine, Red ...	1 12
Moscatto, very old, light flavoured ...	2 0

TABLE WINES.

Mores, Vin de table, Red ...	1 6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red ...	1 10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red ...	1 12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old) ...	2 8
Mores, Vin de table, White ...	1 8
Demestica, Vin de table, White ...	1 12

SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.

Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884 ...	5 4
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Malaga de l'Achaia ...	1 10
Vermouth de l'Achaia ...	1 12

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" 1895 (two crown) ...	4 0
" 1890 (Princes) ...	5 0
" 1887 (Royal) ...	6 0

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.



THE Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 1st April, 1913.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND POLITICS.

When the Congress started operations in Lord Dufferin's era as the unofficial censor of Government measures and policy, the Mahomedans held aloof from the movement, and with the exception of the late Mr. Badruddin Tyebjee, who was then practising at the Bombay Bar, there were no notable accessions from their ranks. Under the counsels of the Aligarh leaders, this attitude was observed during the intervening years until a recent movement occurred towards the consolidation of the political interests of the two great Indian nationalities, which was perfected at the Lucknow Session of the Moslem League last week, when the Congress Schedule of ideals was adopted as the Islamic political charter. At a preliminary meeting of the Council of the League which took place some three months since, it was resolved that its constitution, should be revised with the object of promoting this coalition, and, although there has been strong dissent approval of the idea among the elders of the community and the Lucknow Session was not unanimous in its acceptance of it, the amended rules were carried by a resolution "deprecating all mischievous attempts to widen the breach between Hindus and Muslims, and hoping that the leaders on both sides would periodically meet together and find a *modus operandi* for joint and concerted action in the interests of the public good." And, as an incentive to this suggestion, all the familiar planks in the Congress platform were voted upon and accepted as the basis of a co-operative understanding. Hence the Mahomedans are now committed to the proposition for the expansion of self-government, the separation of the judicial and executive services, and other cognate matters as well as simultaneous examinations for civilians. As regards the latter question, it may be pointed out that, even if the demand of the educated classes were conceded, which, we trust, is improbable, the Mahomedans would soon be disillusioned, because local candidates from their ranks would not be able to compete successfully with men who are their intellectual superiors, hence the present dissatisfaction would be unappeased.

The genesis of this remarkable conversion, which must be gratifying to the Congress after its long boycott by Islamic India, may be traced to several causes; but the principal factor is the growth of political ambitions among the younger generation of Mahomedans, to whom the limitations of the League were vexatious, as in its original form developments of this kind were not contemplated. Hence there has been a movement for the revision of its rules with the results already described, despite the admonishments of the Aligarh elders who have now been superseded by the juvenile statesmen of the party and the progressive majority behind them. The situation was discussed

at the last conference with the Lieutenant-Governor on the affairs of the College when the breach between the conservative and forward sections of the party had not widened to its present extent, and there was some prospect of a compromise being arranged. But the remodelling of the constitution of the League, followed by a profession of the Congress-ritual, has also signified by the absence of the older protagonists from the Lucknow session. If there had been any doubts about the schism, the President cleared them up by his remark that, while the forward school was of opinion that they were not aiming high enough, their more cautious English and Indian friends believed that they were about to advance at a pace too rapid for safety. Another causative influence is the disapproval by some of the younger leaders of the British policy of neutrality in the two wars which have been waged against the Khalifate although the reasons for this attitude and the necessity from absolute adherence to it had been expounded by English and Anglo-Indian officials on many occasions, the latest instance being Mr. C. Hill's notable exhortation delivered in Bombay last week. There was a prevalent idea that a Mussalman agitation for British intervention would cause some modification of the declared policy of the Home Government; hence the League has associated itself with protest meetings and resolutions, and affirmed this conviction at the Lucknow session by passing a practical vote of censure on the desertion of Turkey by her old ally. A third and quite legitimate reason for dissatisfaction is the decision of the Government about the status and operations of the National University, which has been a severe blow to the educational aspirations of the Mahomedans; because it was withheld until the funds had been raised and a constitution drafted which was to transform Aligarh into the great centre of learning visualised by its founders. Other influences are discernible; but these are the outstanding points in a situation which the younger protagonists hope to alleviate by a coalition with the Congress and the acceptance of its well-known ideals. There is already a sharp disagreement between them and the moderate members of the party who were the originators of the League as a protection to Mussalman interests and not as a critic and censor of official policy, which it has become on the basis of the Lucknow pronouncements. This division of opinion must materially affect the value of its future operations in official estimation, because it can no longer claim to represent the views of a consolidated community, having lapsed into an understudy of the Hindu propaganda. It also remains to be seen whether the majority of the Mahomedans, who have hitherto kept aloof from the turbulent moil of politics, will accept the new dispensation, and become active supporters of the precepts enunciated with so much candour at Lucknow, or if they may not prefer to await the advent of self-government and its concomitant advantages, until wiser minds have decided that the time is ripe for fresh concessions. These will not be accelerated by popular agitation and even the junction of Hindu and Moslem forces will be powerless to procure, for the present, any modification of the policy declared by the Secretary of State a few months ago in the final despatch on the Viceroy's despatch. Hence the political meteorology sketched at Lucknow was as delusive as some of the prophetic announcements of the weather department, though it was a good subjunctive to the proposition for a general alliance with the Congress to which the assembly committed itself. The experiment will be watched with interest by the whole of India, and perhaps with a little cynical amusement by the older stalwarts of Mr. Hume's cohorts who remember the stern monitions of Aligarh against any Moslem participation in the movement which claims to have converted the Government to a good many of its ideals. The Mahomedan adhesion, although belated, is important from political and racial standpoints. And, no doubt, the developments that may ensue will be observed and commented upon by all the provincial administrations; because a conversion of this kind, if it is real and general, must lead to a readjustment of official policy which has hitherto viewed them as a separatist community entitled to special treatment and protection, and these concessions may be withdrawn or modified if the new alliance is to proceed on the lines indicated by the Lucknow protagonists.

INDIA AND THE NAVY.

at Home concerning India and the Navy, Australian journalists have taken up the matter, and are busy lecturing us on what they consider to be our responsibilities. To call upon India

to contribute enormous sums to the imperial fleet would not be fair or equitable, in view of the amount India already expends on its land forces. That is a fact which is clearly recognised by everyone with even the slightest acquaintance with Indian affairs; but some of our contemporaries under the Southern Cross contend that India forms a section of imperial defence as to which the predominant partners are best able to decide what course should be adopted. They declare that in Australia the problem of Indian defence, actual and prospective, has an interest and importance which cannot be gainsaid. To ask "what have we to do with India?" observers one writer, or "how does Indian defence affect us?" is to display a lack of knowledge that should be inexcusable; for, says he, India is becoming closer to Australia yearly; so, too, for that matter, is the rest of Asia, and those who are most insistent on the advocacy of a white Australia, are oblivious to this fact. Australia has to play its share in Indian defence, to a greater degree than any other part of the Empire, save Great Britain and Ireland. Why this has been so long unrecognised must be attributed to the profundity of ignorance which is associated with the naval problem with which the Empire is to-day face to face. Senator Pearce has done his best to dispel this cloud of danger. Sir John Forrest has for long laboured in a similar direction. No more interesting subject presents itself for study than that of the Empire's unity. Once taken up—says this writer, who is fair enough to declare that we pay sufficient—its fascination will be found compelling, and our duty to India, as to the rest of the Empire, becomes plain and unmistakable.

THE GATE OF INDIA.

THE "GATE OF INDIA" of which his Excellency the Governor

laid the foundation-stone last evening, is not the outcome of any popular movement or any resolution of a public body or meeting. The fact is that His Majesty, the King-Emperor, having expressed on leaving Bombay the wish that his entry into India and the previous Royal associations with the Apollo Bunder should be commemorated by a building worthy to symbolise the Gate of India, a provisional design—since abandoned—was prepared, the estimated cost of which was to be eight lakhs of rupees. The Government of India set aside two lakhs for the purpose, the Government of Bombay three, and Sir David Sassoon offered the balance. Thus an appeal for public subscriptions was obviated. The design has been freely criticised; but, though the foundation-stone has been laid, it does not necessarily follow that the design will be followed, any more than that of Imperial Delhi was after the foundation stone had been laid at a spot now far remote from the site of the new capital. But a commencement has been made and no more fitting arrangement could have been made than that the ceremony should be that closing career of the Governor to whom the suggestion was originally made.

EXCHANGES.

Dr. Mawson's Expedition.

bring details of the return to Hobart of the

steamer "Aurora" which set out at the end of last year to the relief of Dr. Mawson's scientific expedition in the Antarctic regions. The "Aurora" brought back part of the expedition, but left the leader and a handful of men behind, owing to circumstances over which they had absolutely no control. Buffeted about by heavy gales, and after the loss of two anchors, the ship had a constant struggle to keep under the shelter of the shore. With a falling barometer, Capt. Davis decided that he was justified in remaining no longer trying to pick up the party who were in safety and fully provisioned and equipped in every way for a second year, and that he was further justified in proceeding westward to pick up another party, under Mr. Wild, whose position on a floating barrier, was such that it seemed absolutely imperative that we should reach them this year. It was a difficult position; but, after careful consideration, he decided to proceed west and his decision meets with general approval. A new attempt to relieve Dr. Mawson will be made at the close of the year.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "China" with the outward mails of the 21st instant, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

A Bhavnagar telegram says:—His Highness the Maharajah Sir Bhavnagar with the Maharani Shree Nandkoverba the young prince, and Maharani Shree Manterkoverba of Panna, will start this evening for Bombay. The party will break their journey to-morrow at Ahmedabad, will reach Bombay on Wednesday morning.

MILITARY MATTERS.

HOME DEFENCE.

FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, MAR. 14.

The shortage in the Territorial ranks continues to exercise the minds of the army administrators. There are no signs of any increased enthusiasm to join on the part of the young men of the country, and, though the number of re-engagements has been on the whole satisfactory, and greater than most of those best qualified to form an opinion predicted, still the total strength continues to dwindle. Having failed to arouse any enthusiasm amongst golfers, General Borthwick has now turned his attention to footballers, and has been endeavouring to obtain assistance from the leading lights of the football field. It is, however, unlikely that he will get any more good out of them than he did out of the devotees of the royal and ancient game. It is all a question of education. Sports and games form part of the education of the British youth, to whatever class he may belong. Patriotism and the duties of the individual to the State are not taught, I might even say with truth, of a certain class of schools, not even encouraged. When Lord Haldane first introduced his scheme, cadet training was included as an integral part; and rightly so. Unfortunately for the success of the citizen army, a few of the Labour members, and others objected to the provisions in the Bill making cadet training compulsory in State supported schools, and the clause was withdrawn "to be regretted ever since. Every succeeding year shows how vital cadet training was to the success of the scheme. The removal of the provision for bridging up the young generation in the way it should go practically meant the emasculating of the scheme. The anti-militarist objectors have succeeded beyond their expectations. The vitality of the organisation has been sapped; it cannot reproduce its species. Apart from the question of numbers cadet training, had it been allowed to remain part of the scheme, would have made for efficiency. If every boy of 17, who had been to any school, were an efficient cadet, it would be a comparatively easy matter to make him into an efficient soldier, even with the short time and few opportunities available, in view of the grounding he has had at school. In all the public schools and in many endowed schools, a cadet corps exists either as a contingent of the Officers' Training Corps, or as a company of cadets. But this arrangement, good no doubt as far as it goes in the absence of anything better, is far from sufficient. Every healthy lad ought to be an efficient cadet, by the time he is 17 years old. The present arrangement is neither wide enough in operation nor strict enough in its training. Nor will it ever be so until compulsion is applied. From time to time various devices have been introduced, all costing money, to popularise service in the Territorials, but with no real success.

The same amount of money devoted to the training of the rising generation would be more effective. There should be no great difficulty in elaborating the details of a scheme, which should include all schools throughout the Kingdom. Training with the cadet corps should be made compulsory, just as games are compulsory in most schools. The health of the State is at least as important as the health of each individual, and a state cannot be said to be in a healthy condition, when its citizens shirk duties that are essential to its existence as a state. Had Lord Haldane's original proposition been allowed to stand, there is little doubt that by this time the recruiting problem would have been near solving itself; and we should not be contemplating the serious deficiencies set forth in the latest War Office returns. The Regular Army is shown as only wanting 3,131 of its establishment of 259,448, but the Special Reserve lacks a full third of its strength of 89,913, and the Territorials are not within £2,144 of their authorised total. These last figures also require modification as they merely represent the deficiency of strength on paper. When the number of untrained or very partially trained men, even on the very modest standard of Territorial training, is added to the deficiency, we find that 200,000 represents the actual efficient strength of the Territorial Forces, and, curiously enough, this number coincides most exactly with the average efficient strength of the old volunteers during the last ten years of their existence. It is hard to resist the conclusion that 200,000 represents with fair accuracy, the number that may be taken as the maximum that will be available for Home Defence on a purely voluntary basis, and that this number has not increased in proportion to the increase in male population of the United Kingdom, but has remained stationary. Apparently, therefore, during the past fifteen years the voluntary spirit of patriotism translated into individual action, has declined during the past fifteen years in exactly the same ratio as the male population has increased! It is, doubtless, true that the increased demands of the navy have absorbed a certain number of those who were eligible, and might have joined the Territorials; but, it is equally true, that as a preliminary to the institution of the Territorial Forces, Lord Haldane reduced the Regular Army and replaced 124 Militia Battalion by twenty-seven battalions only of Special Reserve, thereby releasing from army requirements more of the enlisted classes than would suffice to meet the increased enlistments for the Navy had they been double or treble what they were. Talking of the old Militia reminds me that a Bill has been presented and read for the first time in the House of Lords entitled "Territorial Forces Bill" in which it is proposed "That a ballot be taken from time to time to

complete the number of the establishment of the Territorial Force in each county as and when necessary." This is a revival for the benefit of the citizen army of what for long was the last resource for completing the numbers of the old "constituted army."

So long as voluntary enlistments sufficed to fill the ranks, the act was suspended from year to year, but it always remained ready in case the voluntary system should fail in time of emergency. The fine for every man deficient in the county quota varied at different times between £5 and £60; and fell on the rates in the event of the deficiency not being made good. At these rates the present deficiency would mean an aggregate of between a quarter of a million and three millions in fines, if continued which might inspire the voluntary spirit. It is, however, unlikely that the application of the Ballot Act to the Territorial Forces will be an event of the near future. But the ventilation of the subject can do no harm, and may do some good.

AIRSHIP REGULATIONS.

Mr. McKenna has defined the situation as regards the Home Office Regulations affecting airships. When the regulations are contravened, the police will deal with the offence, if the airship lands, if airships which do not land when signalled to do so will be dealt with by the military authorities. The War Office is doing its best. It cannot do more. Experiments are being made with signal rockets, with an airship and aeroplane standing by, doubtless like the Vicar of Wakefield's useful piece of furniture "contrived a double debt to pay," to see if the signals are visible at some three to five miles in varying weather, and also to test the possibility of doing a little pursuing practice in case the signals be disregarded. So far as possible, the experiments appear to be aimed at reproducing possible situations and studying the tactical solutions possible. But a good deal must necessarily be left to the imagination. Our airships are very perfect little toys in their way, but they have neither the speed nor the staying capacity of the Zeppelins for instance. The daily papers enthused over "Army Airship's Record Run," which turned out to be 81-2 hours in very favourable weather credited to the Beta, with a speed of about 25 miles an hour—not on the face of it much of a record when compared with performances of 47 miles an hour and three to four times the duration. However now that we have made a beginning and have all sorts of recognised, the prime fact, that if we retain the advantages of our airships, we must be able to protect frontiers from encroachment by air well as by sea, we shall doubtless not long before we make up for our very best start. It does not seem altogether clear why the coastal air-guard service has been allotted to the military authorities. It might well be argued that hydroplanes are more suited to the work than aeroplanes, and if so, that it should fall to the lot of the Navy. Presumably the reason for the decision lay in the fact, certainly at present, the only chance in most places of bringing an offender against the regulations to book would be by gun, or rifle fire, not a certainty doubtless or even a good chance, but still all that exists. Hence probably the military authorities or in cases of the willing captive the police. The German method is to put all coast defence, including the forts, under the Navy, thereby ensuring unity of control throughout the system of defences floating and stationary, and there is a good deal to be said in favour of it. On the other hand, our system is sanctioned by long usage, the problems of coast defence are worked out by naval and military experts in consultation, and plans resulting therefrom are carried into effect by the two services working together with a mutual understanding, which the present system of combined staff tours has done much to improve.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The publication of the Navy Estimates a fortnight before the right arranged for the debate in the House has caused a good deal of surprise. The total falls considerably short of what was generally expected, being little over a million in excess of last year's estimates, instead of the five millions, which was anticipated. Whether under pressure from the Treasury, or as a matter of high policy, or perhaps owing to existing congestion in the dockyards due to the large number of foreign orders on hand and the limited amount of skilled labour available Mr. Churchill has adopted a very moderate middle course in his building programme; and is consequently certain to come in for a considerable amount of criticism from both sides. His estimates will not satisfy those who have been expecting to find in our naval policy, some response to the tremendous effort being made by the Military Powers to add to the strength of their armaments. They will also be considered just as unsatisfactory by those, who object to all expenditure on armaments and have been looking forward to substantial reductions rather than to an increase, however small, of the armaments. The Admiralty has expressed regret that the First Lord has not reached to size the Tirpizian olive branch! The omissions and limitations, in view of the German situation and our weakness in the Mediterranean a sixth capital ship was expected and considered necessary by well informed naval opinion, and in going for five only, Mr. Churchill has erred on the side of moderation, or been induced to take into account the Dominions gift ships, actual and in prospect. The proposed increase to the Tirpizian is likely to be criticised as inadequate to the task of manning the Home Fleets properly. Time is a factor which cannot be ignored.

GERMAN AIRSHIP PERIL.

"TIMES" ON BRITAIN'S NEGLECT.

LEVY TO BE OPPOSED IN REICHSTAG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
The German Press, except that of the Socialists, accepts the Army Bill practically without criticism, but the method of raising money meets with sharp opposition, and the Bill is likely to have a stormy passage through the Reichstag.

EXTRAORDINARY AERIAL INCREASE.

The English Press concentrates its attention on the extraordinary increase in the aerial navy. The Unionists declare that it creates a new situation, requiring new measures on our part. The Liberal incline to the belief that the aerial navy is directed more against France.

BRITAIN'S NEGLECT.

The military correspondent of the Times writes a long article condemning strongly the apathy and neglect of the present Government in the matter of aerial warfare, while Germany has built a whole fleet of airships of great capacity, and is preparing to spend four millions more.

He says that we have done nothing, and serious risk to our exposed naval magazines is involved when German well-armed airships, travelling at 56 miles an hour, and carrying five tons of explosives, exist.

The correspondent ridicules the attempts made so far to apply guns against airships. Doubtless a good gun could be made, but has not been attempted.

UNITED RAILWAYMEN.

FUSION OF THREE TRADE UNIONS CELEBRATED.

[LONDON, MAR. 31.]
A demonstration of 25,000 railway employees was held in Hyde-park, yesterday, to celebrate the fusion of the three principal railway trade unions into an amalgamated Society of Railway Workers and Signallers and Pointsmen. Other demonstrations were held throughout the country.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP: LATEST BETTING.

[LONDON, MAR. 31.]
The latest betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap is as follows:—
100 to 1 against Long Set, Beaupaire and Uncle Pat.
100 to 7 against Catbirt and Junior.
100 to 6 against Brillind, Lavolt, White Star and Lesto.
25 to 1 against Mautpha.

The following are the probable starters, with jockeys:—
Long Set, ridden by Higgs; Eton Boy, Saxby; Mustapha, Clark; Cigar, Whalley; Castleton, Wheatley; Wrack, Walter Griggs; Grammont, Donoghue; White Star, W. Huxley; Beaupaire, Fox; Junior, G. Bullock; Brillind, Robbins; Uncle Pat, F. Bullock; Lavolt, Herbert; Ask Papa, G. Sponer; Mordred, Smythe; Sobieski, H. Stokes; La Touquet, Longhurst; Donohue, Kingstead; Talana Hill, Beasley; Catbirt, Buckley; Mr. Peepor, Metcalfe; Lesto, E. Huxley; Saucy Vixen, Barber.

CANADA'S VICEROY.

DUKE AND DUCHESS WELCOMED IN LONDON.

[LONDON, MAR. 30.]
The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Euston, to-day. Their Royal Highnesses were met by the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family, Lord Strathcona, Earl Roberts, and other notable persons. Large crowds outside the stations gave the Duke and Duchess a great reception.

THE LATE LORD WOLSELEY.

IMPRESSIVE FINANCIAL SERVICE.

[LONDON, MAR. 31.]
The funeral of Lord Wolseley took place to-day in a dense yellow fog, which turned day into night. The route from the War Office to St. Paul's was lined by troops, and dense crowds gathered to watch the military procession pass. The cathedral was filled. The Duke of Connaught represented King George and General Sir Dighton Probyn, Queen Alexandra, The Duke of Teck and other members of the Royal Family were also there. Among other prominent personages present were Colonel Seely and members of the Cabinet, and representatives of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the Diplomatic Body, and the Army and Navy.

The beautiful service concluded with the singing of "Nearer My God to Thee," and the playing of the "Dead March" in "Saul." Bells sounded the "Last Post," and artillery in St. James Park fired a salute.

PIERPONT MORGAN.

DEATH OF THE FAMOUS AMERICAN.

FINANCE KING'S STRENUOUS CAREER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rome, Mar. 31.
The death is announced of Mr. Pierpont Morgan.

John Pierpont Morgan was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on Aug. 17, 1837. His father, Junius Spencer Morgan, was a banker. After being educated at Boston, at Vivay, and at the University of Göttingen, young Morgan entered his father's banking house in London. Later he was sent to America, where he became cashier, and his father's representative, with the firm of Drexel, Sherman, and Co. There he met Mr. Dabney, the man whom he afterwards selected as partner when he went into business for himself. It was in 1860 that they became associated as bankers.

There was nothing in Mr. Morgan's career in those earlier days which suggested that he had at that time the slightest comprehension of what his relations as a banker and a constructive force, either in the world of affairs, or in the industrial development, was to be. He looked upon himself, as in fact he always did, until he was forced by imperative pressure to lead in the reorganisation of bankrupt railroads, as a banker pure and simple.

"J. P." was a member of Dabney, Morgan and Co. from 1867, and that latter year he was admitted into the firm of Drexel, Morgan and Co.

In the story of J. Pierpont Morgan's life, the public may learn how a great world-power comes into being. The chief of America's millionaires was not indeed, a self-made man according to the common understanding of that expression, for he was the son of a prosperous banker; but the power he wielded latterly was undreamt of until he had reached middle life. According to their various points of view men regarded Mr. Morgan with distrust, admiration but all must confess to a certain feeling of wonder at his strength, and must confess that his coming was to some extent inevitable. The spirit of combination is the most salient feature of the age; it has organised capital and labour alike. That spirit was incarnate in Pierpont Morgan.

In the late sixties, there was a railway war in the United States, and the fight drew Morgan into the transportation business. He outmanoeuvred his opponents by diplomatic means, and his successful debut marked him in financial circles as the coming man.

How he evolved ordered from the chaotic state into which the railway world had sunk makes a long story, but from start to finish co-operation was his watchword. Apparently irreconcilable men were brought together on his yacht, the "Corsair," and whilst they argued and fought their words, he smoked his black cigars. At the opportune moment he spoke, and his word was generally the last in the discussion. What he did then was to lay the foundations of feudalism in finance, for stockholders were content that power should belong to J. P. Morgan if its consequence was peace for them.

The swift and vast success of the Steel "Proposition" will always be regarded as the greatest of Morgan's achievements.

As payment for putting the deal through the Morgan Syndicate received exactly \$2,807 shares of Common stock of the Corporation, and an equal number of preferred shares. The syndicate's profit, net, was about 200 per cent. on the amount of cash actually paid in. In order to make this profit the syndicate had guaranteed the sale of securities amounting to one billion four hundred million dollars; at any time events might have conspired to swamp them. But fortunately they did not, and the successful carrying of the matter through added enormously to Mr. Morgan's prestige. It is said there were scarcely fifty men in the financial district who had a speaking acquaintance with Mr. Morgan. He was described as a silent man, although he would sometimes talk a good deal, either on the subject of his collections of books and pictures, or when he chanced to write the story of some event in his life.

Among the wealthy Americans of to-day Mr. Pierpont Morgan occupied a very prominent place. His cash fortune weight have been anything between thirty and fifty millions sterling. He owned palatial mansions in London, New York, and elsewhere, and when he travelled he had a private railway train at his command on land and a luxurious fitted pleasure yacht at sea. For years past he was a keen collector of art and literary treasures, and perhaps no private citizen could boast more interesting and valuable possessions of these kinds. The life of a man of this stamp can hardly fail to be interesting, although there was in the ordinary acceptance of the term, remarkably little "romance" about it.

When Mr. Morgan received the degree of L. D., of Harvard University, President Lowell described him as "public-spirited citizen, patron of literature and art, prince among merchants, who, by his skill, his wisdom and his courage, has twice in times of stress repelled a national danger and financial panic."

BESIEGERS' PRIVATIONS.

[BEOGRAD, MAR. 31.]

The first train load of wounded from Adrianople has arrived here. They relate that the fighting was the most fierce of the whole war. The bloodshed on both sides was enormous. The Turks fought with the courage of the besieged, but the perseverance of the besiegers gained day.

The besiegers suffered terrible privations throughout the siege, especially in January and February, when snow was six feet deep. Sentries died at their posts and dozens were frozen. No fires were allowed as they would have betrayed the positions. The Car-pages in the final assaults were frightful, mines exploding and hundreds being blown up and shot down.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

[BERLIN, MAR. 31.]

The British Embassy here knows nothing of the ceremonial visit of Their Majesties to Berlin, which the English papers recently reported would take place in May.

TURKISH ELAN.

OLD FIGHTING SPIRIT STILL ALIVE.

RECKLESS BRAVERY OF COUNTER-ATTACK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Mar. 31.
Mr. Donohoe, the special correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, who witnessed the fighting at Buyukchekmedje, graphically describes the Turkish counter-attack. Undismayed by the Bulgarian shells, the Turks displayed all their old fighting spirit, pressing on across a bare plateau and toiling up muddy slopes, and flung themselves against the Bulgarians, who were ejected after a desperate bayonet charge.

A message to the Times from Adrianople says that the Turkish losses were ten thousand. The foreign quarter was little damaged. The Bulgarians are pouring supplies of food into the town, and are restoring order, dealing summarily with low-class Christian looters.

RUSSIAN REJOICINGS.

[ST. PETERSBURG, MAR. 31.]

The singing of the Te Deum in Churches to celebrate the victories of the Balkan Allies, yesterday, was followed by popular pro-Balkan and anti-Austrian demonstrations. This Bulgarian General Dimitrieff was carried shoulder-high, and a procession started to the Austrian Embassy, singing the Russian and Bulgarian National anthems. The route was, however, barred by the police, who, on the crowd shouting, "Down with Austria," charged, using their bayonets. The people then proceeded to the Bulgarian Legation, where they cheered the Bulgarian Minister.

BULGARIAN LOSSES.

[CONSTANTINOPLE, MAR. 30.]

It is officially stated that the Bulgarians lost a thousand killed and wounded with a large quantity of ammunition in yesterday's fighting at Buyukchekmedje.

TEAR FORTHANKING HIM WARMLY FOR THE BROTHERLY AID OF THE SERBIAN ARMY IN THE CAPTURE OF ADRIANOPLE.

[BEOGRAD, MAR. 31.]

King Ferdinand has telegraphed to King Peter thanking him warmly for the brotherly aid of the Serbian army in the capture of Adrianople.

DEMONSTRATION CHECKED.

[LONDON, MAR. 31.]

The Bulgarian Minister, speaking from a balcony, said he recognised in the demonstration the rejoicing of the whole Russian people. "It is not only our victory, but the victory of Russia and of the whole Slav race. Long live Great Russia."

A similar demonstration was begun before the Serbian Legation, but just as the Minister appeared on the balcony, mounted police galloped up with their bayonets and dispersed the crowd right and left. General Dimitrieff leaves St. Petersburg to-day.

POSITION AT SKUTARI.

[CHIRIK, MAR. 31.]

The Montenegrins heavily bombarded Skutari yesterday. The Turks abandoned some outposts. The Ministers of the Powers collectively informed Montenegro yesterday that the Turkish Government had consented to the withdrawal of the civil population of Skutari, and that a cipher message to this effect would be sent by a special messenger selected by the Powers to the commander of Skutari, who has hitherto refused to permit the withdrawal of civilians without the authority of the Porte.

Montenegro has not yet replied to Powers, but is evidently reluctant to permit the passage of a cipher message.

ALLIES ATTACK REPULSED.

[THE CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN BOMBAY HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS ON THE 30TH INST., FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE AT CONSTANTINOPLE:]

"Sublime Porte, 29th Mar. 15.

"On the 27th instant there was no change at Boulair. At Chatalja the night attempt against our positions west of Buyukchekmedje was repulsed with the help of the fleet. The enemy pursued with violence and abandoned a certain quantity of arms and ammunition. Details about Adrianople are wanting."

"Sublime Porte, 30th Mar.—On the 29th instant at Chatalja the forces of the enemy were dislodged from their positions west of Buyukchekmedje, with thousands killed."

MONACO'S PRINCE.

[LONDON, MAR. 31.]

Speaking at Montpellier (Herauld) at the final sitting of the Congress of Friendly Societies yesterday, M. Poincare, who was received with an ovation, eulogised the work of the societies of France.

The Prince of Monaco, who is a close personal friend of the Emperor William made a striking speech, in which he expressed admiration for the great French nation, which had proved itself capable of replying to an agitation, which a less serene mentality had created among peoples, who had not yet understood that prestige and solid prosperity come rather from softening manners than from the employment of force. The time had come to face the question of international arbitration seriously, now that all human activities were seeing the ruinous effect of war-like menaces.

SHOOTING FATALITY.

[LONDON, MAR. 31.]

The report of a fatal shooting accident comes from Sitapur, the victim being Mr. M. Sely, Superintendent of Police, Sitapur.

While out shooting with another gentleman, the latter fired at a bear, and the bullet after hitting the bear, ricocheted and hit Mr. Sely, who dropped down dead almost instantaneously.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circular keeps water constantly hot, and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

INDIAN VETERAN.

DEATH OF GENERAL PARK.

BRILLIANT SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Mar. 31.
The death is announced of Major-General Cecil William Park.

Major-General Cecil William Park, C.B., who since 1910 has been in command of the East Lancashire Division saw considerable foreign service. He greatly distinguished himself in the South African War, when he had command of the Devonshire Regiment, and was present in many of the most important actions during the two years' struggle between Britain and Boer. He has also held several staff appointments in India. Born on April 30, 1858, Cecil William Park was the son of the late Rev. J. A. Park, Vicar of Methwold Norfolk, and was educated at Haileybury. He entered the Army on June 5, 1875, as sub-lieutenant in the 11th Foot, and two years later was gazetted lieutenant, with effect from June 5, 1877. Lieutenant Park served with the regiment in India, and first saw active service in the Afghan War of 1879-80, as Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot, to which post he was appointed on April 24, 1879, taking part in the operations in the South-West Frontier, for which he received the medal. On January 9, 1883, he was promoted Captain, but continued to act as Adjutant until April 23, 1886. He was advanced to field rank on March 2, 1892, and on April 15 following was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma District, in which capacity he served on the staff of General Sir R. Stewart, until November 14, 1893, when he was advanced to Assistant Adjutant-General, and appointed to the staff of General Sir C. Malet, who was then employed in Burma. Major Park was transferred in April, 1894, to India as Assistant Adjutant-General at Wellington, where he remained until April 14, 1897, when he returned to the regimental duty at Aldershot as second-in-command.

Major Park exchanged into the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment in India in January, 1899, where he remained until August, 1899, when, in the Transvaal having become critical, the battalion was ordered to leave for South Africa. On the 16th the battalion embarked for Bombay under the command of Major Park, Colonel Yale having been appointed to the command of the Indian Infantry Brigade, South Africa, with the temporary rank of Major-General.

Major Park arrived at Bombay on September 21, and embarked with five companies, headquarters, band and drums on board the "Satule" on the same day. The transport "City of London," under Major J. C. Curry. The regiment arrived at Durban on October 5, and at night by train for Ladysmith. Colonel M. J. Jackson, of the whole volume, "The Record of a Regiment of the Line," records that the men suffered much inconvenience owing to the rain and cold, as they were packed into open trucks and slept on the ground, and that the weather was far from pleasant, but as the Colonel writes, "they were new to the game then but they saw the inside of many a cold truck later."

Major Park was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on October 9, 1900, at which date the regiment was at Ladysmith, which had reached via Potchefstroom, Estcourt and Colenso on October 6. The promotion was signalled into Ladysmith by the 2nd Battalion. The Transvaal Boers, 18,000 strong with 14 guns, on the same day, the Frontier on October 11, and on the following day the Devons formed part of a flying column to go to Acton Holmes to check a reported advance of Free State Boers, but on turning out to find no Boers, the battalion returned to Ladysmith, and afterwards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Park, took part in the fighting at Elandslaagte, capturing some Boer guns on one of the hills and a couple of the enemy's flags. Lieutenant-Colonel Park was present at the action at Reitfontein, which developed after an attack by the Boers from the summit of Tinto Inyoni Mountain on October 24, and in the action at Lombard's Kop, which was the last direct conflict with the enemy before the siege of Ladysmith began on November 2, when communication to the south was interrupted. Lieutenant-Colonel Park took part in the defence of the town, including the sortie on December 7, the Devonshire Regiment being the nucleus of the force. The Boers and Heldermaars Hill, the most eastern kopjes of the defences, and immediately under Bulwana and Gun Hills, from which position they put in some very effective work. On January 19, 1900, the Boers attacked Ladysmith, and Lieutenant-Colonel Park, with three companies of the Devonshire Regiment, was told off to act as a reserve to the 5th Lanciers and 19th Hussars, which were ordered to clear the hill of Boers at all costs before nightfall. In the afternoon Lieutenant-Colonel Park was requested to turn out a party of Boers still in possession of the hill, and this was done with bayonets fixed, although the charge resulted four officers and 53 men being killed or wounded by Boer fire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Park was struck down with enteric fever on the day of the relief and was shortly afterwards invalided to England. He returned from leave on October 19, 1901, and joined the regiment at the mission station near Lydenburg, which had been fortified and taken over as a post. In January, 1901, the headquarters of the 1st Battalion Devon Regiment, with three companies, were stationed at Witkilla, under Colonel Park, while other companies were distributed at other posts to protect convoys going to and from the railway line. In February, Colonel Park was appointed to command the Lydenburg District, and in March he decided to attack Piet Schwartz's laager, near Kruger's Post, and about 18 miles distant. After a well-planned disposition of troops the laager was captured. Lord Kitchener wired to Colonel Park: "Highly appreciate successful operation of Colonel Park and troops engaged."

On April 12, 1901, Colonel Park was appointed to the command of a column to scour the country to the north and later to join hands with General Walter Kitchener, and the command of the 1st Battalion of the Devons was passed on to Major Davies. Colonel Park took part in the operations in the Transvaal down to the close of the war on May 31, 1902, and his service during the campaign was twice mentioned in despatches ("London Gazette," February 1, 1901, and July 29, 1902), his reward being the Queen's medal with three clasps and the King's medal with two clasps.

He was also promoted Brevet Colonel (November 29, 1900) and appointed A. D. C. to the King.

On October 2, 1902, he was promoted substantive Colonel and appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, South-Eastern District, which post he relinquished on July 8, 1903, to take up on the 28th of the same month, that of Deputy-Adjutant-General at Headquarters at Calcutta. On January 1, 1906, Colonel Park was appointed Brigadier-Commander, India, and posted to the Nizam's Brigade, in succession to Brigadier-General J. H. S. Craigie. He received the honour of C. B. on July 29, 1906, and was promoted to Major-General on October 7, 1907.

Major-General Park married, in 1884, Caroline Maud, daughter of the late Admiral Robert Coote, C.B., and had one son and two daughters.

CHINESE FINANCE.

AMERICAN OFFER OF SHORT TERM LOAN.

[WASHINGTON, MAR. 31.]

A representative of Hollins and Company, brokers, informed President Wilson, to-day, that an American Syndicate was ready to furnish China with a short term loan of ten million dollars, and to negotiate a loan for a longer loan of a hundred millions or more. They only asked for any assurance that the United States would continue its new loan policy.

It is stated that the President expressed himself as gratified that American capital could be obtained to help China.

OBITUARY.

[LONDON, MAR. 31.]

The Earl of Pembroke died suddenly last night.

[Seymour Herbert, 14th Earl of Pembroke, P.C., G.C.V.O., was the head of an ancient family and the wearer of a title which was created in 1501. He was born in 1863, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1877 he married Lady Beatrice Lambton, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Durham. In the same year he entered Parliament, representing the borough of Welton as a Conservative from 1877-1885. He was a man of an exceptionally fine presence, and was generally known until he ascended to the Upper House as "the handsome man in the House of Commons." At the redistribution in 1885 he contested unsuccessfully the Wilton division of Wiltshire. In the following year he became Member for Croydon, retaining this seat until he succeeded to the peerage in 1895. He was a Lord of the Treasury in Lord Salisbury's first and second administrations from 1885 to 1892. He and his family had close relations with King Edward and the Royal Family, and he was appointed Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household in 1895. His country seat, Wilton House, Salisbury, was a well-known show place, being celebrated for its collection of pictures by Landseer, Rubens, Sir Joshua Reynolds, etc. His antique statuary, and for its beautiful deer-park and grounds.

His heir, Lord Herbert, is a captain in the Royal Horse Guards and about 30 years of age.]

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

[MADRAS, MAR. 31.]

The Director of Public Instruction has issued an interesting memorandum outlining the policy to be pursued by his department in the distribution of the Imperial Grant of 23 lakhs of rupees sanctioned for educational purposes during the current financial year. This grant is additional to the money provided by the Government.

It is divided into two parts, Rs. 16,20,000 non-recurring, and 6,80,000 recurring, the non-recurring portion being practically one-third of the grant of 43 lakhs of rupees, the expenditure of which is to be spread over a period of three years.

Elementary education receives 17 lakhs of rupees of the non-recurring, of which the Girls' schools get six lakhs, European education Rs. 5 lakhs, etc. From the recurring grant primary education will get Rs. 3,50,000, female education Rs. 87,000, European education Rs. 57,000, and so on.

This leaves the Department no discretion as to the purpose to which the money is to be devoted, and the memorandum accordingly deals with the way it is to be spent within the lines laid down.

Under recurring expenditure, provision is to be made for the encouragement of the poor and the backward pupils in elementary schools; and it is proposed to add considerably to the list of backward classes on the basis of the recent census.

The Madras Government, in their order on the memorandum, approve generally of the Director's proposals.

The memorandum will form a satisfactory working basis for the coming year, but some of the councillors will bring it up to be considered in the Legislative Council at its meeting this week. Government have already expressed its willingness to give their most sympathetic attention to the suggestions of the hon. members.

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SHOOTING FATALITY.

[LONDON, MAR. 31.]

The report of a fatal shooting accident comes from Sitapur, the victim being Mr. M. Sely, Superintendent of Police, Sitapur.

While out shooting with another gentleman, the latter fired at a bear, and the bullet after hitting the bear, ricocheted and hit Mr. Sely, who dropped down dead almost instantaneously.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circular keeps water constantly hot, and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

COMMISSION SITTING AT LUCKNOW.

TWO PLEAS FOR BRITISH PREDOMINANCE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Lucknow, Mar. 31.
The Public Services Commission commenced its sittings at Lucknow this morning, under the chairmanship of Lord Islington. All the members were present, except Sir Valentia Chitral and Mr. Gokhale. The co-opted members were Mr. Justice Tudball, Rai Bahadur Kanahiya Lal and Khan Bahadur Tasi-ud-din. There was a fair attendance of visitors.

Mr. D. C. Baillie, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, U. P., was the first witness examined. He opposed simultaneous examinations, which he thought would tend largely to increase the Indian element. He said the majority of recruits to the Indian Civil Service were suitable; a large portion of them disliked the Indian life. Cross-examined he stated that there was hardly any difference between the Provincial Service men and the Tahsildars. He objected to a separate examination because it would not give adequate representation to all communities.

In reply to Mr. MacDonald, witness said he opposed simultaneous examinations because they would effect the Provincial Civil Service.

Replying to Mr. Fisher he advocated the study of Sanskrit and Persian.

Mr. Ledger, President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, submitted the statement of his Chamber, in which it was laid down that a vast amount of capital was invested by British interests which rendered it essential that the confidence of the investor should be preserved by maintaining exclusively the British form of administration. The Indians themselves preferred that their cases be tried by Britishers, if for no other reason than their impartiality and freedom from bias.

The Commission adjourned for lunch at 1.30.

POPULARISING THE GOVERNMENT.

[MR. YUSUF ALI, C. S., STATED, THAT FROM AN ADMINISTRATIVE POINT OF VIEW, A LARGER NUMBER OF INDIANS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE WOULD POPULARISE THE GOVERNMENT. THAT WOULD BE A GREAT ADVANTAGE TO BE DERIVED FROM SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS. HE RECOMMENDED A DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION IN LAW FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.]

Cross-examined, he said that the lowering of the age for the Civil Service to 19 would be advantageous, as Indian youths mature early. Parents would not object to send their boys to England at a younger age, under the supervision of the Secretary of State. Barristers and vakils had a tendency to be biased and would not make such successful judges as Civilian having executive experience.

BORN RULERS.

Sir Murray Hamrick: Did I understand you to say that people in India pay no regard to family or a hereditary aptitude for ruling?—The people do. I was speaking of educated public opinion and of my own opinion.

In reply to Mr. Justice Tudball he said that he would do away with the probation, and would set new recruits at work in India to study the vernaculars, law, etc.

vernment have undertaken to spend up to three lakhs. Then Sir John P. Wilson, who is an expert on the subject of public buildings, more generously offered three lakhs. Finally the Municipal Corporation, as representing the citizens of Bombay, have expressed their willingness to contribute one lakh. We can, therefore, count on a total of five lakhs for the completion of the memorial.

The question of design has been the subject of anxious consideration and several sketches have been prepared. One of the earliest of Moghul type was reproduced and public criticism was invited. It was pointed out with some force that the dome was usually associated either with a tomb or a mosque, and was not, therefore, well adapted to the purposes of a memorial of this nature. It was also considered that a distinctively Moslem style of architecture was not wholly appropriate. Ultimately Mr. Wittet produced the present design based on some fine examples of the combination of Hindu and Moslem styles which exist at Ahmedabad. I do not know of any other place where a happier combination of these styles is to be found. This design has been seen by Mr. Tatens, one of the expert architects selected by the Government of India to assist in designing the new Government buildings at Delhi. He expressed his approval and made some suggestions which have been carried over the new buildings required at Delhi and which do not have to be ended yet, that agreement even upon fundamental principles is most difficult of attainment. Nevertheless decisions have to be taken if the world is to progress, and we wait till the protagonists of opposing views have slaughtered each other on paper, that progress is likely to be exceedingly slow. I can only say now that I believe that the design which will be carried out here will result in a noble building, worthy of the unique occasion which it will commemorate, worthy of the great city of Bombay, and conferring lasting distinction on the designer.

At this spot our King-Emperor and Queen-Empress have twice resided. Here His Majesty, with the nation in his hand, from all parts, addressed to the people of India his last spoken message of loving farewell to the Indian Empire. May the Almighty ever assist me and my successors in the earnest endeavour to promote its welfare and to secure to it the blessings of prosperity and peace. Here have landed and embarked men whose names will live in history. Here of necessity must the great Gate of India be symbolized.

I know that it has been suggested that even the grand proportions of this gateway will seem to be dwarfed by the great buildings which stand immediately behind and to the right rear. Clearly it is not possible to compete in dimensions with the buildings which stand behind and to the right rear. And when the visitor looks up at the mass towering 80 feet above him, the last impression created will be that of inadequate proportions. Moreover, it is not alone that arrests and arrests the eye. The gateway of India stands out in shining white marble emphasized by the dark shadows flung by the Indian sun. There will be nothing like it along the harbour face, nothing that could compete with its pure brilliancy.

While I believe that the citizens of Bombay will be perfectly satisfied with the completed memorial building, I must ask them to exercise patience. The Gateway of India cannot be built in a day. It is my wish that Indian marble be used and the Makrana quarries are busy engaged in supplying Calcutta. A good marble is to be had in Chhota Udaipur and perhaps elsewhere; but time will be needed to procure it on a considerable scale. The plinth of Indian granite will be more easy to obtain, but the selection and the preparation of material generally will require careful consideration. The hopeless inadequacy of Mr. Wittet's staff, which Government are most anxious to increase, and the exceptionally large amount of architectural work now on hand, are factors which must cause delay. While, therefore, I clearly foresee the criticisms which will be forthcoming, I plead in advance for a little patience.

So far as can be judged at this stage, the funds at our disposal will suffice for carrying out the design and also for laying out a beautiful garden on the site of the amphitheatre of 1911. A curved loggia behind the garden has been designed and would form a most desirable addition, which, I hope, will be accomplished in the future. Lastly, I may point out that no risk will be taken with the foundations. The natural rock has been found by a trial pit to be about 33 feet below us, and as in the case of the Museum we shall build upon it. I deeply regret that I shall never see our Gate of India translated into marble and granite; but it will stand here four square to the winds of heaven to remind generations unborn of the first visit of a British Sovereign to the loyal Indian subjects and of the "loving farewell" which His Majesty addressed to them. The design will, as I have said, represent the art of India, Hindu and Mohammedan in happy combination. That this memorial may symbolize the advance of these two great communities hand in hand towards nationhood under the guidance of British Rule is my earnest hope.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to his Excellency.

The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimulla seconded the proposition which was carried by acclamation, and the ceremony concluded.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

MR. SIVASWAMI IYER'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 31. At the eighth annual session of the South Indian Association, opened by the Hon. Sir Harold Stuart, the Hon. Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer delivered his presidential address in which he dealt with several problems connected with the economic condition of the country. He exhorted the members of the Economic Section of the Association to investigate the problem of housing the poor in cities, the wage question with its relation to the rise in prices, the question of emigration, and its restriction with a view to obtaining an adequate supply of labour locally, and the question whether the municipal councils could, with advantage, engage in trade. He also desired some of the members to tackle the poverty problem, about which the people have freely generalized upon insufficient data.

ARMY OFFICERS' TRIAL.

COMMENCEMENT OF CANNANORE COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

A general court martial, presided over by Col. R. M. Beetham of the 191st Grenadiers, for the trial of four British officers, two Jamaras, three Havildars and a Naik of the 88th Carnatic Infantry, in connection with the alleged defalcation of regimental funds, assembled at Cannanore to-day.

Major B. H. S. Nicholas, of the 95th Russell's Infantry, was the Judge-Advocate, Capt. F. B. Leman, of the 56th Carnatic Infantry, was the prosecutor, and Mr. S. A. Walker of Octacund, was counsel for the prosecution.

The Court having been duly constituted and its members sworn in, the Judge-Advocate intimated that Capt. J. C. Spitta, who was the first accused brought up for trial, desired to make an application for adjournment.

Capt. Spitta was permitted to do so, and written statement setting forth the grounds of his application. He stated that the case before the court was not an ordinary one in any way, but was unique in the annals of the British Army. He produced telegrams showing the negotiations that he had entered into with two barristers in Madras, which, for various reasons, principally owing to the big fees asked for, had fallen through. He had finally retained Mr. Dorai Rajah of Madras, who was leaving Madras that day and would be in Cannanore that next afternoon, and he asked the court to consider the facts. His object was not to gain time; on the contrary, being under arrest, he was anxious that the matter should be disposed of as speedily as possible.

The adjournment was granted till Wednesday morning.

MOTORING.

MR. SAWYER'S ATTEMPT TO LOWER THE RECORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

The following telegrams have been received from Mr. Sawyer:

Messrs. Sawyer and Smith, who, as already stated, are attempting to create a record by a motor car run between Bombay and Calcutta, in a wire from Cawnpore, state:

"Left Jhansi at 4-23 p.m. (Sunday), arrived Cawnpore 10-20 p.m. Goona to Jhansi, a distance of 121 miles, was made in three hours and twenty-five minutes; between Sipri and Jhansi we had to run off the road to avoid a native woman; close shave, but no damage done, Sawyer driving. Burst one rear tyre on the Cawnpore road through generated heat. This car is behaving perfectly in all respects, taking the roughest road at top speed. The speedometer mileage from Bombay to Cawnpore is 778 miles.

Messrs. Sawyer and Smith were two hours and twenty minutes behind their schedule time at Cawnpore.

In a later telegram from Allahabad they state: "Arrived at 8-12 a.m. The night is exceedingly cold. Stopping here for breakfast."

This makes them two hours and twenty minutes late at Allahabad. "Delhi, the 31st March.—Left Benares 12 o'clock, arrived at Delhi 3-16 p.m. The road was very bad, running without hood. Hope to make up lost time during the night—(Sd.) Sawyer."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 31st March, 1913.

108. Honours and Salutes.—The Corps will be strong as possible on the 4th and 5th April, 1913, to take part in the proceedings on the occasion of the Arrival and Departure of their EXCELLENCIES LORD WILLINGTON and LORD SYDENHAM, respectively.

Dress—Review Order, White, references the above the parade on Friday 4th April 1913 will take place at Headquarters at 7 a.m.

Time of parade on Saturday the 6th April will be notified later.

110. Parades.—The Corps will parade as strong as possible on Thurs the 3rd April, at 9-40 a.m. at Headquarters.

Dress—Dress Order, Khaki with Caps.

111. Resignation. In accordance with extract from the "Gazette of India" No. 221, dated 7th March 1913, Captain B. K. Goldsmith resigns his Commission, dated 1st December 1912.

Lieutenant M. H. Sowerby to be Captain vice B. K. Goldsmith resigned. Dated 1st December 1912.

112. Leave. In accordance with Bombay Brigade Order No. 83, dated 19th March 1913, The undersigned Officer is granted leave of absence out of India for six months from 1st April 1913 to 31st October 1913.

Captain M. H. Sowerby, B. V. A. The Officer Commanding is pleased to grant leave of absence out of India, to the undersigned for six months from 1st April 1913 to 31st October 1913.

113. Resignations.—The undersigned having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from to-day's date:

No 15, 8 Gunner, B. H. Woodford. (Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A., Adj. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. K. W. L. DUMFRIES, C.B.E., V.D.

Bombay, 1st April, 1913.

222. The Battalion will parade as strong as possible on Friday 4th April to line the street.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's statue at 7 a.m. Dress—Review Order, Khaki, Helmets. Metals will be worn.

It is anticipated that troops will be dismissed by 9 a.m. (Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt., Offg. Adjutant, B.V.B.

THE M. AND S. M. RAILWAY.

AGENT WILL CONSIDER THE MEN'S COMPLAINTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

The Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway having on Sunday, sent the following telegram to the A.S.R.S. delegates:

"Regret being unable to agree to resolution made in your telegram of 28th instant. If any of this company's staff consider they have grievances for which they have been unable to obtain redress from heads of their respective departments and desire to appeal to me, they will doubtless intimate their desire, after formulating and submitting their complaints through regular channels. I shall then be happy to meet representatives appointed from among their own number. Am unable to agree that conditions on this line are as represented by you.—Agent, M. and S. M. Railway."

On receipt of this telegram, Mr. Rogers, the General Secretary, A. S. R. S., sent the following reply:

"Many thanks. Your telegram received to-day. All that staffs ask for is that which you now concede, but which, according to report, is that which has been denied them hitherto, namely, a hearing by you. Delegates were given evidence to prove that redress had been sought through regular channels, but fruitlessly, and I hence their desire to associate themselves with every body in Bombay must feel a regret which you, Mr. Dastur, our heartiest wishes that you may have many years of life and prosperity before you, and we hope now that you will come back amongst us and give us the pleasure of renewing our friendships and seeing again your cheering smile when we meet you in Bombay." (Applause.)

WIDESPREAD REGRET. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, said that as senior member present of the profession to which he belonged, he had been deeply affected by the statement which every body in Bombay must feel a regret which you, Mr. Dastur, our heartiest wishes that you may have many years of life and prosperity before you, and we hope now that you will come back amongst us and give us the pleasure of renewing our friendships and seeing again your cheering smile when we meet you in Bombay." (Applause.)

The following is the circular which has been issued by the General Secretary to all the branches of the society:

With reference to the conditions of service of subordinates which are being considered by the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants hereby prohibits a strike in view of the kindly assurance of the Agent to give his careful consideration to any appeal which may be addressed to him, through regular channels. Those who have cause for any genuine complaint will be good enough to formulate the same, and a general representation may be drawn up. Members are cautioned against disturbing these instructions. The society will not uphold the action of any member who does not comply with the rules and regulations of the railway. The Agent has now promised careful consideration and this should be sufficient for one and all. Members are to be congratulated for having adopted the advice given them last week not to strike. Their patience has now been rewarded by a state of affairs which will prove more beneficial to the public, to themselves, and to their wives and children. The General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Madras, Madras, and will be glad to render any assistance which may be necessary. It is expected that Mr. Rogers will leave for Madras on the 5th of April.

AGENTS CIRCULAR.

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

The following circular has been issued by the Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway, although no representations have been made to the Agent by the staff:

"It appears desirable to the Agent that the staff should have the opportunity afforded to them of laying before him any points of complaint which they may have. The Agent has therefore decided to hold two conferences, one with the men of the Loco Department, and another with the men of the Traffic Department, at which he will be glad to consider in a sympathetic manner any points brought forward. All the Locomotive and Traffic District officers are, therefore, requested to arrange a representative meeting with the staff at their respective headquarters, and after reading this message, to select two representatives for the district to be selected from the Loco. staff and two from the Traffic staff, to meet the Agent and the heads of their departments. The Loco. conference will be held at noon on the 7th April at the Agent's office, the Traffic conference at the same time and place on the 10th April. Only the company's servants will be admitted to these meetings. Full pay, with allowances, will be given to all representatives during the time they are absent from their respective headquarters for the purpose of attending these meetings. The names and designations of those elected to attend should be furnished before the date of each meeting."

WORTHY TYPE OF ZOROASTRIAN.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, said the Bar and the public would have welcomed with delight an extension in Mr. Dastur's tenure of office. He agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Payne, and expressed the hope that the high and noble traditions, hitherto preserved by him in these Courts and the dignity of the Court, which he had so zealously guarded, would continue to be maintained by his successors. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, said Mr. Dastur was the people's magistrate. He quoted a remark of Lord Tennyson that if he were not a Christian he should be perhaps a Parsi, and said he would change the wording a little and say, "If I were not a Parsi but a Zoroastrian, I should be perhaps a Christian."

NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT OF MR. SHAH.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar vacated his appointment as a puisne judge of the Bombay High Court, yesterday and leaves for Indore to-day to take up his appointment of Dewan of that State, to which the Government of India have accorded their approval.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, invited members of the local bar to a tea party in the Sessions Court Room yesterday afternoon to meet Sir N. G. Chandavarkar on the even of his departure.

The seat on the High Court Bench thus vacated by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has been offered to and accepted by Mr. Lalubhai Asharam Shah, M.A., LL.B. The appointment is provincial subject to sanction by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

Mr. Shah comes from a well-known family in Gujarat, his father, Mr. Asharam Dalchand having the reputation of successful Karihari in several native States of Kutch.

Mr. Lalubhai Shah was born in 1873 and educated at the Gujarat College where he took his B.A. and M.A. degrees. He became Bachelor of Laws in 1895 and since that date has practiced as a successful pleader.

He acted as Government Pleader on three occasions between 1910 and 1913. He reverted from that appointment on the 4th ultimo, when Mr. G. S. Rao vacated his seat on the High Court Bench.

THE LATE LORD WOLSELEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 31.

All the Government offices are closed to-day on account of the funeral of Lord Wolseley.

MAGISTRATE'S RETIREMENT.

FAREWELL TO MR. P. H. DASTUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

Yesterday being the last occasion on which Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, presided over his court at Mazagon, Mr. A. S. Aston, Ray Bahadur Chund Setalwad and Mr. Frank Oliveira, his colleagues on the magistracy bench, with several members of the legal profession practising in the Police Courts, and some Police Officers assembled to bid him farewell. Several members of the general public also attended.

Mr. Aston said: Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, said: "Mr. Payne, I regret to say that the time has now come to bid farewell to our old friend and colleague, Mr. Dastur, who is sitting to-day for the last time in the Court in which these many years he has laboured so conscientiously and so well. Now that the time has arrived for him to enjoy his well-merited rest, it must be a source of satisfaction to Mr. Dastur to know that he has gained the esteem and affection of all sections of the community in Bombay, for the expressions which one hears on all sides show how much Mr. Dastur is respected and liked for the even-handed justice he has administered all these years. For myself I must say that during the whole time I have been a magistrate in Bombay the harmony between myself and Mr. Dastur has continued uninterrupted. I have associated myself with every body in Bombay must feel a regret which you, Mr. Dastur, our heartiest wishes that you may have many years of life and prosperity before you, and we hope now that you will come back amongst us and give us the pleasure of renewing our friendships and seeing again your cheering smile when we meet you in Bombay." (Applause.)

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UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY.

DR. MAWSON'S EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Mar. 17.

The Federal capital was on Wednesday, officially named Canberra. Her Excellency Lady Denman performed the naming ceremony which, with the attendant functions, proved as successful and interesting as they were memorable. The functions were divided into three main parts. The first was the laying of the foundation stones of the new city. The second, next there was the christening ceremony, and after that came the banquet. One of the foundation-stones was laid by His Excellency the Governor-General (Lord Denman), who was, for the purpose, presented with a gold trowel by the Government. The second was laid by the Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) and the third by the Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. O'Malley). When the Governor-General arrived the Union Jack, which had been folded up, with other flags were free, unfurled, and simultaneously detachment of the Royal Australian Artillery fired a Royal salute of 19 guns. The actual ceremony of naming the capital city was very impressive. The Prime Minister invited Lady Denman to name the capital city, and as a prelude the massed bands played and all present joined in the hymn, "All People that on Earth do Dwell." This was followed by a fanfare of trumpets, and Lady Denman stepped forward to name the city. Mr. O'Malley then handed to Lady Denman a handsome gold case, engraved with Lord Denman's coat of arms. The case contained a card with the name of the city. There was a breathless hush for a few seconds. Then Lady Denman, in a clear voice, exclaimed, "I name this capital of Australia, Canberra." The scene at this moment was wonderfully impressive, and, quite in accord with such an historic occasion.

At the banquet, the Prime Minister said that the whole of the home of the Government of Australia, was now over, and a capital city was to be built. He believed that all parties desired to make it worthy of the country and the nation to which they belonged. In that spot in the near future the best thoughts of Australia would be expressed, both in legislative and administrative acts. He hoped that the city would be the seat of learning as well as of politics and that it would be the home of art. The Governor-General in proposing the toast of "The Federal Capital" said that he believed that the choice of the name which the Government had made for the capital would commend itself to the good sense of the country. It had the advantage of being the main name of the locality already. At the conclusion of his speech he said "I think that it must be admitted that the project of founding it is an ambitious one. This occasion seems to me one less for mutual congratulation than for mutual encouragement. We are only at the beginning—the bulk of the work lies before us. The time for doubt, misgiving, and criticism is past. It is always easy to sneer and criticise, but now that a start has been made, it seems to me the duty of patriotic Australians to do all that lies in their power to make this capital worthy of the Commonwealth. Remember that the traditions of the city will be the traditions of Australia. Let us hope that they will be the traditions of freedom, of peace, of honour, and of prosperity."

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST CRUISER.

The spectacle of a big body of blue-jackets, including many Australian-born, marching through the streets of Perth on Wednesday was an interesting embodiment of the fact that Australia is now the first to have a fleet of her own ships, and although it did not arouse the people of Perth to demonstrative applause, it must have brought home to them the impression that from the experiences of other nations, Australia is building up a Navy, as well as an Army, of her own, and gradually attaining to a standard of efficiency in the art and science of defence and of preparedness which is one of the guarantees of continued peace and prosperity. While there were but few flags flying to mark the occasion, and very little cheering, patriotic citizens assembled in strong force to show, in a quiet way, their earnest appreciation of what is being done to illumine the future of the continent with brighter prospects than before of the successful protection of her coastlines. They were a fine type of men-of-war who marched through some of the principal streets to the accompaniment of lively airs by one of the regimental infantry bands, and crowds gathered at every point of vantage to witness the spectacle.

Having inspected the lines, the Lieutenant-Governor briefly addressed the men. He expressed the hope that they would always recognise their responsibility to duty. He added that an Australian himself he was glad to know that a great number of the men on board the sailing cruiser were Australians. He knew from his own experience of Australians, that they had always borne in mind the traditions that had come down to them from the old land, and he readily believed that the men on the Melbourne would try to keep alive these traditions, and that the people of Australia would never regret having started upon this great scheme of defence, which would enable them to provide means of defending not only their own country, but also of helping in the defence of the Empire, if necessary. The cheers that echoed and re-echoed throughout the Perth Town Hall—and they were the typical, resounding cheers of the "jack tar"—showed clearly that the men who were entertained at dinner by the Government were not unappreciative of the hospitality extended to them. They cheered the Navy, the Government, and the people of Perth for their kindness to them, and even the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Winston Churchill) was not forgotten by at least one of the "blue-jackets"—evidently an Englishman.

A MELBOURNE SENSATION.

A sensational shooting affair occurred in the Chinese Consulate, in William-street, Melbourne, on Tuesday evening. After spending the afternoon in the Consulate with the Chinese Consul-General (Yang Liang Hwang) concerning his previous relations as secretary to the Consul-General, Thomas Jones Chia, aged 30 years, suddenly drew a Webley-Scott automatic pistol and fired four shots at Hwang. One took effect, the bullet passing through his arm and making its exit at the back of his shoulder. During its passage it went dangerously close to Hwang's heart.

Chia is well known in both commercial and social circles in Melbourne. He was brought from China nearly three years ago.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

and appointed secretary to the Chinese Consulate in Melbourne, by Yang-tung Tong, who was then the official representative of the Chinese Government here. He continued in that position for some time after Hwang succeeded Tong. At the end of last September, an announcement was made in the Press that Chia had severed his connection as secretary to the Chinese Consulate, and since then he had been connected with the Eastern Extension Company. Chia's relations and previous dealing with the Consulate were explained by Hwang, who was interviewed at his residence at Kew, after his injured arm had been dressed by Dr. O'Hara at his private hospital in Collins-street. "I do not wish, for his sake, that the public should know that Mr. Chia had been dismissed from his position by the Chinese Government," said Hwang, "as it was through me that the notice was inserted in the Press merely announcing that he had severed his connection with the consulate. It was on my recommendation that his services were dispensed with. There were certain things in connection with his work which I did not agree with. At the time he was translator, although he did not properly understand Chinese. A week ago he came to my office and said that the time for the payment of his account to a Chinese herbalist was overdue, and he wanted me to try to get the time extended. I told him that as the matter was in the hands of the solicitors of both sides, I did not wish to interfere. He called at my office last Saturday. Just before he arrived someone sent him up. I did not approve, and told him that if his friends continued to telephone for him to my office I would have to inform them that he had been dismissed. Up to this moment I have kept his name a secret, because of the serious nature of the matter. Chia had all the time been sitting opposite me with a table between us, and before I could realise what was happening he had pulled a revolver from his pocket and pointed it straight at my head. There was two flashes, but the bullet ended in themselves in some books which were on the safe directly behind me. I immediately jumped to my feet and ran towards the man, catching hold of him by the two arms, and while there two more shots were fired. I called out 'Murder,' and my typist (Mr. Lin) came in and we both held him while my messenger went for the police."

RETURN OF THE "AURORA."

Professor David, in the course of an interview last night, said:—"The news of the safe arrival of the Aurora at Hobart with Frank Wild and his party and the remainder of the party from Dr. Mawson's main base, comes as an immense relief after what was undoubtedly a time of anxious suspense. The statement by Captain Davis makes it absolutely clear that at a very critical time, when he was recalled by Dr. Mawson at the moment he was starting on his voyage to Wild's base, his decision not to risk the ship by attempting to land in order to take Dr. Mawson and his party off, was an absolutely sound decision. Probably no expedition in any part of the world has ever experienced winds of such terrific force and persistency as those which have been harassing the Aurora's party. To Australia and New Zealand meteorological observers the facts gained about air movements will be of the utmost importance. The outburst from the Antarctic continent of vast avalanches of cold, dry air enormously intensifies the force of the great belt of cyclones which is moving slowly round the Southern Ocean, a little to the north of the Antarctic circle. These great cyclones constitute the Antarctic depressions that so frequently affect our Australian coast. Macquarie Island is almost directly in the path of these secondary cyclones. The magnetic observations taken will certainly prove of the utmost scientific value. Commander Evans, who is now in charge of Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition, and Commander Nares, of H. M. S. Fantome, are both emphatic in their opinion that at this most critical juncture Captain Davis did absolutely the right thing. There can be no doubt that when Dr. Mawson hears the details he will be one of the first to commend the decision of his captain. There can be no doubt that the results of this Australasian Antarctic expedition will be regarded throughout the scientific world as brilliant. They have far exceeded anticipations."

Professor Orme Mawson, of the Australasian Antarctic Exploration Committee here yesterday expressed himself as being delighted at the safe return of the Aurora with most of the party after such trying experiences. While regretting that circumstances apart to present Dr. Mawson from being picked up, the committee—and he was sure the public as well—realised that he was perfectly safe in winter quarters, and there need be no anxiety on his account. When asked to say something about plans for Dr. Mawson's relief Professor Mawson said:—"Of course, the vessel will have to return next summer to bring the party back, but I cannot speak definitely about what will be done. In the meantime the question of funds will have to be considered, but until Professor David and other members of the committee have had an opportunity of meeting personally and discussing the position with Captain Davis and Mr. Etal as well as with the Government, I am not in a position to say whether the Aurora will be permanently kept in Commission carrying out further geographical survey work, or whether the vessel will merely go south for Dr. Mawson, when summer conditions render it possible."

STRANGE MYSORE CUSTOMS.

The annual report of the Archaeological Department of the State of Mysore contains the following interesting passage:—"The Hindu temple was last visited. A 'jatre' on a large scale takes place here every year. It appears that formerly human sacrifices were offered to the goddess; but now as a reminiscence of the old practice it is said that a man selected out of the villagers is tortured till he becomes quite unconscious and that when he regains consciousness after a long interval the villagers cry out 'balige jiva bantur,' which means 'the victim has revived,' and then proceed with their other work. Another curious custom in these parts consists in setting up images of the men who have died unmarried in the village and marrying a bull to a cow in front of them with certain ceremonies. This is done to propitiate the spirits of the unmarried dead, so that they may not envy and molest the married people of the village."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonies from ladies of the (with names) are on the wrapper, and when you (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delight, full in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc., and at 75, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

INDIAN MOTOR BANDITS.

BENGAL TYPIST'S STRANGE STORY.

A typist named Surid Royan Mitter, in the employ of a bania named M. K. Mukerji, of the firm of Messrs. B. A. Dickie and Co., Olive Street, Calcutta, complained the other day at the Chitpore police-station that he had been robbed of Rs. 3,000. He said three Government currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each were given to him by his employer to be changed into rupee notes at the Government Currency Office. He accordingly proceeded there, and had the notes changed as directed, and when about to leave the premises, after putting the notes in his top pocket, an Indian approached him and addressing him by his name said his master had sent him with instructions to take the money direct to his private residence in Cornwallis Street. He said his employer had sent his motor car for him to avoid delay. Believing the message to be genuine, the man got into a partially closed car-standing close by, and was driven off towards Cossipore. On the way, he said he grew giddy, and became unconscious, and on recovering found himself in a house in Cossipore. He went off into a swoon a second time, and on awaking discovered that he was lying on the side of the Grand Trunk Road near Chitpore. He searched his pockets and finding that the money had gone, sought the assistance of the passers-by, who took him to the local thana, where he related the facts of his strange experience. The police, after recording his complaint, at his request, took him to the Albert Hospital; but the medical authorities said there was nothing wrong with him. The Chitpore police thereupon forwarded the case to the Burdigha Thana, in which jurisdiction the offence is alleged to have been committed, and further enquiries are being made in the matter.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW SPRING TOILETTES.

A lady correspondent in London describes a few of the toilettes, which are to be seen at a leading modistes. A charming three-piece day-gown, she writes, is carried out in Shantung crepe of burnt Tangerine hue. This latest Parisian creation goes to show that the vogue for the draped skirt daily becomes more firmly established, while the narrow appearance at the bottom proves that the general "line" of fashion is not to be appreciably changed. The skirt of this gown is draped in front slightly towards the left so as to show the ankle. The drape is drawn through a ring of satin charmeuse, a graceful idea which is repeated on the bodice. The bodice is of Tangerine chiffon over fine white net, and has a Medical collar of lace-edged with scalloped stitchery. The decollete is of crocheted tulle. Outaway appearance in front, the back of the coat has a long basque cuff and elbow sleeves have turned-back effect with a quaint cording of charmeuse. This cording is repeated on the skirt. The back of which is a graduated full. With the costume is worn a black chip hat with tulle and a black bird-of-Paradise.

Possessed of striking lines is a simple white voile skirt worn with a little bodice of raven-wing blue China silk patterned old-world posies. Quite a new sleeve—a mixture of the two fabrics—is seen in this bodice, the bodice is edged with little frills of the voile oversown with black and white. A square-cut panel basque—another novelty of the season—is seen at the back of the coat, and a four-pointed tulle hat with a straw brim trimmed with a wreath of roses and blue and white cornucopias this picturesque toilette. Black moire had been chosen for the development of another three-piece dress. The square opening at the throat is marked by a collar of flamingo red fringed silk, and reveals a waistcoat of white moire. The fabric also being used for the collar and cuffs of the coat. Quite a new material for costumes is the corduroy silk of ivory hue, a lovely fabric which looks extremely rich when, as seen here, it is used in conjunction with embroideries.

Beautiful evening dresses are a great specialty, and none, perhaps, are more lovely than the one fashioned of a soft rich brocade of gold and of that tint peculiar to the old-fashioned garden rose. The skirt of this is draped to show underdrapery of gold Maline lace so arranged as to fall into a train at the back, where it is lined with rose chiffon. The little cross-over bodice of brocade goes up into points on the shoulders and the inner bodice and sleeves are of the gold lace. Another evening gown for which blue and gold tissue has been used is ideally beautiful; for, with every movement of the wearer, the lovely fabric shimmers like moonlight on the sea. The bodice of this is of fine gold lace embroidered with silver flowers and green pearls. The long, flowing, flame-coloured chiffon over beige-gold crepe is not only a lovely piece of colouring, but it is a perfect example of Greek drapery. These are held in place by a belt of black richly embroidered with silks of Oriental colouring.

BOMBAY INQUEST.

Still another beautiful evening frock shows an artistic design carried out in flesh pink 'mousseline de soie' over black nixon. The tulle is trimmed with gold lace and fastened with gold fringe outlined with diamonds, and caught up with petunia-coloured silk roses. Pink tulle is used for the bodice and sleeves, which are edged with roses, and a fichu of black tulle is arranged to fall over the sleeves, and is continued to the skirt, where it is caught lightly to the tunic.

SUICIDE OF A PARSIL.

Yesterday morning Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Cowaji Nasserwanji Doctor, a Parsi, aged 46.

The deceased, who was a retired engine-driver, lived in Madanpura with his brother's widow, a cousin of his. For some time the deceased had been looking despondent. On Sunday afternoon, his sister-in-law discovered his body hanging by the neck in his room and raised an alarm. The police were sent for, and the body was taken down. A knife wound was found in the neck of the deceased, and on a further search some blood on a pillow and underneath it a blood-stained razor were discovered. It is presumed that the deceased tried at first to cut his throat and then hanged himself. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by hanging.

MAIL NOTES.

A. E. STODDART'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. A. E. Stoddart, at present the secretary of Queen's Club, West Kensington, celebrated his fifty-first birthday in mail week. He has captained England, both at cricket and Rugby football.

RITUAL MURDER CHARGE.

A Kiev newspaper states that the Ministry of Justice, after examining the news indictment against Mendel Beiliss, the Jewish clerk, charged with the murder of a Christian boy, named Yushinsky, has ordered the case to be dropped in view of the absence of proofs against the accused man. At the same time the Ministry of Justice persists in its view that the case was one of ritual murder. Beiliss has now been in prison for two years without trial.

"DOPED" ATHLETES.

At the recent skating competitions at Helsingfors, Finland, a Russian competitor surprised everyone by his swiftness in the long distance race. The Christiania Skating Club's representative, at the competitions, Mr. J. Schwarz, himself a fast skater, in an interview, stated that the victory was partly due to the Russian taking weak doses of strychnine shortly before the races. It is well known, Mr. Schwarz said, that the Russian skaters take such stimulants. In the short races these drugs have little effect, but for long distances they "sharpen the will power to an unnatural degree."

POLICEMAN IN A SACK.

An ingenious police ruse led to the capture of three thieves in a Paris suburb. Two policemen, on the beat, met three suspicious-looking characters dragging a heavy sack, which they dropped on the policemen's approach and ran off. Thereupon, the two constables ostentatiously boarded a passing tramway-car, which, however, they left again immediately, returning to the sack, which they emptied of its contents, a number of stolen corset fittings. One policeman got into the sack, whilst his comrade hid nearby. The thieves presently returned and grasped the sack to carry it off, when a hand with a revolver emerged from its mouth and in a moment they were handcuffed. It was discovered that, in wrenching off the corset fittings, in the course of a raid on a wine-shop, the thieves had allowed about 1,000 gallons of wine to run away.

CURE FOR HUNGER STRIKES.

Mr. King, M.P., has given notice to ask the Home Secretary if he is aware of recent pathological experiments made on patients incapable of taking food, which tend to establish the fact that dugong oil, if persistently rubbed into the pores of the skin daily, will keep the patient alive for several weeks, and whether he will use this method of treatment as an alternative for the forcible feeding of prisoners. Dugong oil is prepared from the dugong, a mammal somewhat resembling the whale, which is found in the Southern parts of the Indian Ocean. The oil, obtained from its blubber, has all the valuable properties of cod liver oil, but the fishy smell and taste are not so strong. It is largely used in Australia as a substitute for cod liver oil, and according to report, with excellent results.

FIGHT OF TWO ADMIRALS.

Admiral Cattolica, the Minister of Marine, was walking in the Via Tritone, one of the busiest streets of Rome, when a well-dressed man confronted him and struck him violently in the face. The Minister quickly recovering from the blow, leapt upon his assailant and struck him repeatedly with his fists. The aggressor, who was quickly arrested, was Admiral Count Gozo, who was recently placed upon the retired list by the Minister, and considered himself the victim of injustice. Shortly afterwards, Admiral Cattolica entered the Chamber of Deputies where he was received with loud cheers and congratulations. Renewed cheers greeted his declaration that the incident would merely have the effect of making him do his duty to the utmost.

"NEW YORK WORLD."

A speech made by Mr. Gaynor, the Mayor of New York, recently, in which he attacked the "New York World" and its proprietors, accusing them of corruption and blackmail, has had a sequel in a statement by Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, that he is determined to prosecute the Mayor for criminal libel, even if he is obliged to apply to the highest court. Mr. Pulitzer says that the "New York World" is utterly indifferent to any libel Mr. Gaynor may have pronounced against it, "but he will not permit the Mayor wantonly to accuse my dead father of having been a backslider without doing all in my power to defend his memory—and secure punishment of the libeller." Mr. Pulitzer has vainly sought in the last few days to obtain a magistrate's summons against the Mayor. His statement that he will carry his application to the highest courts is, he says, the "result of my amazing experience in trying to find an unservient magistrate to administer justice."

WOMEN CONSTABLES.

At the request of the Women's Prison Association, Mr. Lewis has introduced into the Lower House of the New York State Legislature at Albany, a Bill empowering the Police Commission of New York to appoint twenty women as members of the Metropolitan police force. The Bill provides that the police-women shall be between the ages of thirty and forty-five. They are to wear uniforms, and receive the same pay as men. They will be assigned duty in dancing halls, public parks, and picture theatres, as well as in streets, for the purpose of protecting women and children. At Chicago, Mrs. Joseph Rowan, philanthropist, and four other wealthy women have proffered their services to the Mayor as police-women. They suggest as a uniform a long navy blue coat reaching to the hem of the skirt, and provided with brass buttons down the front, a soft navy blue felt hat, heavy black gloves and low-heeled walking shoes. Mr. Harrison, the Mayor, thought the experiment was worth trying, and said he hoped the Legislature would pass a law authorising it. Similar sentiments have been expressed by the Mayor of Boston.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported to a S.A. on the 29th March to 6 a.m. on the 31st March:

Attacks	Deaths
Total.....	17
Total mortality for today from all causes.....	89

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DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventilation, and Acclimatization.
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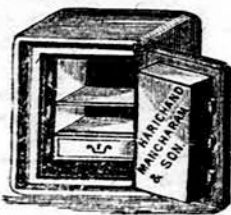
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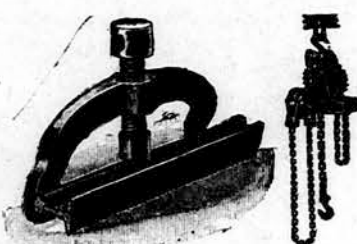
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Is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients
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Here is good proof of its efficacy—

POISONED FOOT CURED

I only want out in a bath chair. Not only during that
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The wound has completely healed. She told me that
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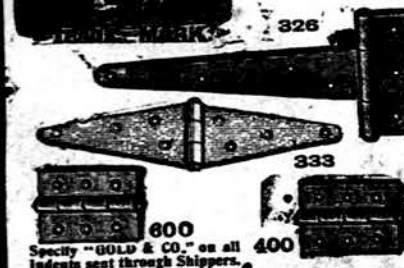
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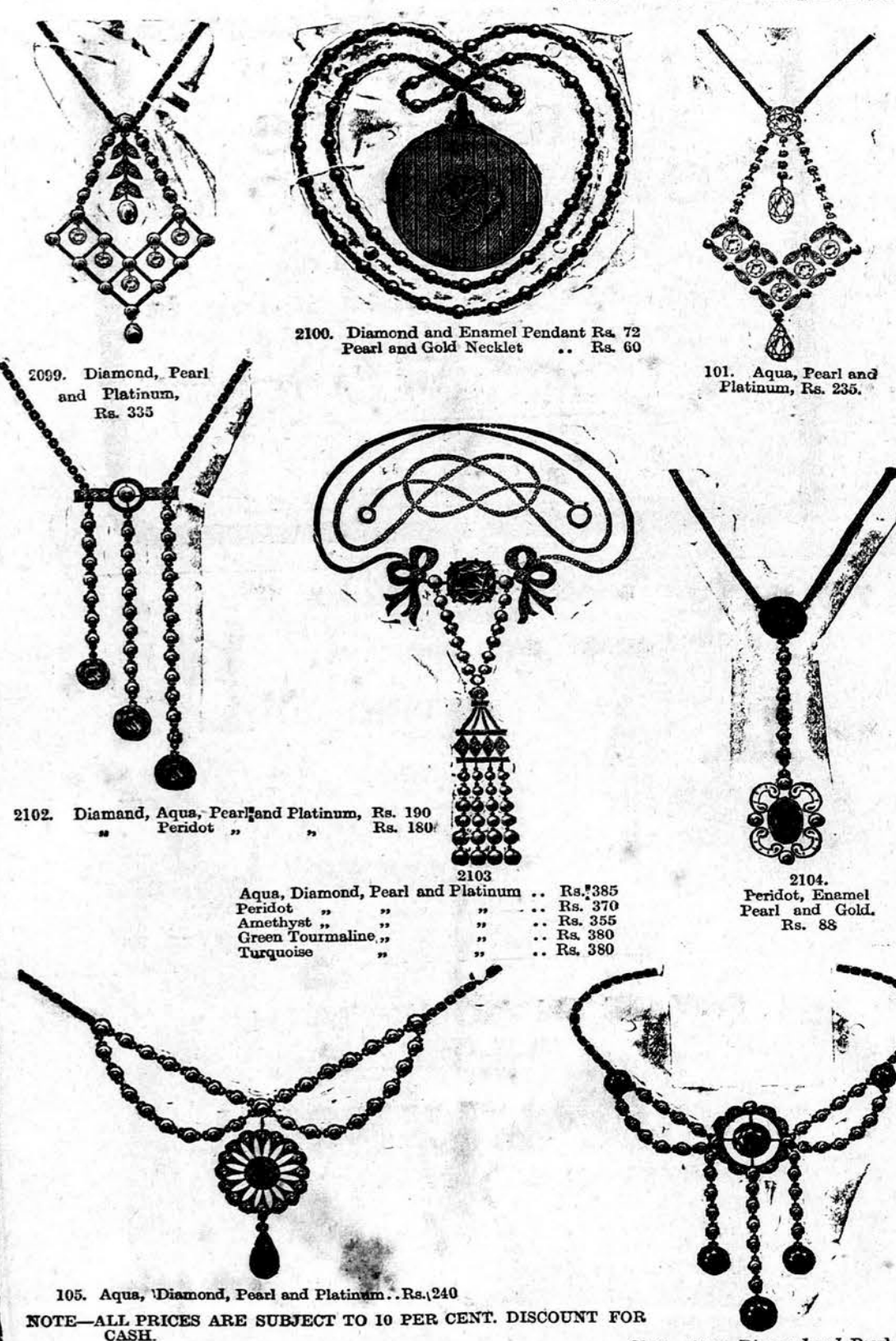
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